

BUDGET SPEECH EXPECTED AT OTTAWA THURSDAY

Bellingham Judge Asked to Send Bagley to B.C. For Trial

Harrison Hot Springs Robbery Extradition Hearing Held To-day

William Bagley's Counsel Tell Judge at Bellingham Two Witnesses Say He Was in Portland When Hotel at Harrison Lake, B.C., Was Robbed by Gang, But Court Declines to Quash Extradition Proceedings

Canadian Press
Bellingham, Wash., May 23.—Asserting they could produce two witnesses who would testify William Bagley was in Portland April 27, the date of a safe robbery at the Harrison Hot Springs Hotel at Harrison Lake, B.C., for which he is wanted in Canada, defence attorneys Frank John Gavin, Seattle, and George Downer, Bellingham, sought continuation of the extradition hearing to-day. The court, however, ordered the hearing to proceed.

Attorney Bert Ross, Seattle, associated with T. H. Patterson in representing the Canadian Government, began reading depositions covering 153 pages.

Bagley, who last Monday was wounded in the thigh when he tried to shoot his way out of the county jail here, was accompanied into court to-day by six deputy sheriffs. He was brought before the bench and asked to enter his plea, but he stood mute, so the court entered a plea of not guilty.

LEGION HEADS WELCOME MOVE

Veterans' Leaders See Recommendations in Protest From Toronto

Canadian Press
Ottawa, May 23.—Until the publication of the press dispatch referred to, Dominion headquarters of the Canadian Legion had received no information whatsoever as to the views of the Toronto and district command on legislative matters. So far as these headquarters are concerned, the Toronto command has not as yet put forward any suggestions or recommendations in concrete form as to what it thinks ought to be done.

INACTIVITY CHARGED
This was the comment of officials of the Dominion headquarters here to-day relative to the resolution passed in Toronto yesterday evening by representatives of forty-three branches of the Canadian Legion. The resolution charged the Dominion command with inactivity in connection with returned soldiers' affairs before the pensions tribunals.

The statement from Dominion headquarters continued:

"The Toronto command has a perfect right to do this to make recommendations through the prescribed channels in the same manner as any other command or branch of the Legion in the Dominion. Helpful and constructive recommendations will not only be welcomed, but will be of great assistance to the Dominion officers in carrying out the Legion's true purposes."

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE HERE INCREASES 1,100 IN 15 YEARS

Victoria Has 6,079 School Children Enrolled With 196 Teachers

An increase of approximately 1,100 in the attendance at Victoria schools in fifteen years, an additional forty teachers during the same period and a jump of \$230,000 in the annual expenditure is shown in a comparative table published in the school board's annual report for 1930, recently off the press.

Victoria's school population last year was 6,079 and there were 196 teachers employed to instruct them. The outlay of the board was \$664,794.30. In 1915 there were 4,923 pupils attending school here with 159 teachers, the administration cost being \$250,235.57.

In view of the census to be taken this year, the school attendance figures reveal rather unusual facts. Although it is expected Victoria's population will show an increase over the figures for the 1921 census, the school population of ten years ago was actually as large as it is to-day, the table indicates.

In 1921, the city had the largest actual enrollment at the schools with 6,225 pupils attending, or about 150 more than last year. The figures show the school population for the last ten years has hovered around the 6,000 mark, requiring about 200 teachers, or a rough average of thirty pupils per teacher, including both grade schools and high school and college.

COLLEGE COSTS TO CITY DOWN NEARLY TO NIL

School Board Bill Next Year For Institution Will Be Practically Nothing

Per Capita Costs at College Ten Years Ago \$132; Cost Has Been Gradual Cut

Providing the attendance of last term is maintained, Victoria College will be practically a self-supporting institution next fall, as far as the citizens of Victoria are concerned, an investigation of the annual financial statement indicates.

In 1920, the actual cost of the college to Victoria taxpayers was \$9,420.79 or a per capita of \$37.24 for each of the 253 students attending. This sum, incidentally, includes nearly \$4,000 for lockers and furniture which are permanent fixtures at the school. The previous year the cost to the city was \$9,422.33.

Under the new system of government grants for teachers, the school board, which has the administration of the college, will receive more than \$4,000 additional from this source. Coupled with reduced expenditures in the way of furniture and equipment, this will practically wipe out the excess cost which the city has to meet each year.

COSTS REDUCED
Although it is less than twelve years since the college was founded, it has thus reached the stage where it practically pays for itself, outside of the assistance given by the Provincial Government. In the first years of its life, although the enrolment was only about (Continued on Page 2)

LEAGUE COUNCIL SESSIONS END

Geneva, Switzerland, May 23.—The Council of the League of Nations adjourned this afternoon after Germany had scored a tactical victory on the stubborn question involving treatment of German minorities in Poland.

The Council declined to give approval to Poland's report on the reparations it had made for acts of violence against the German minority in last autumn's election campaigns in Poland.

J. N. GARFIELD DIES OF WOUND

Not Known Whether Son of U.S. President Shot Himself Purposely

Cleveland, May 23.—John N. Garfield, thirty-nine, grandson of James A. Garfield, twentieth President of the United States, died under mysterious circumstances at his home in Mentor, Ohio, near here, yesterday evening. The death was not revealed until to-day.

Sheriff James Maloney of Lake County said he had found a bullet wound in the head, apparently self-inflicted, but he was uncertain whether the shooting was accidental or of suicidal intent.

Members of his family found Mr. Garfield in a dying condition late yesterday evening in one of the rooms of their home. A gun was discovered near the body, Sheriff Maloney said.

Mr. Garfield is survived by a widow, Mrs. Margaret Dodge Garfield, and by their children, Janet, James, Frances, John and Douglas.

THE SPIRIT OF EMPIRE DAY



Face Empire Problems With Sympathy And Comradeship Says Message Of Jellicoe

As president of the Empire Day Movement, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., has broadcast a message of faith and hope in the British Empire for the celebration of the holiday. The message follows:

"The great honor of succeeding the late Earl of Meath as president of the Empire Day Movement has fallen to my lot, and following his example I send you greetings on the occasion of Empire Day.

"The spirit in which the celebration of May 24 was founded was never more necessary than to-day, when the British Empire is confronted with most difficult and weighty problems, and it is my earnest hope that the people of the empire will face those problems with true sympathy and comradeship.

"We have a vast responsibility; the greatest empire the world has ever known has been handed down to us by our forefathers. It is an empire which stands for all that is good in the modern world. Let us be worthy of our destiny.

"JELICOE, A.F."

PARLIAMENTARY RULE FOR FUNDS VOTED THE C.N.R.

Two Sides in Commons Agree Money Must Be Used For Purposes Set Forth

Canadian Press
Ottawa, May 23.—The official opposition and the government appeared at yesterday evening's sitting of the Commons to do this to make recommendations through the prescribed channels in the same manner as any other command or branch of the Legion in the Dominion. Helpful and constructive recommendations will not only be welcomed, but will be of great assistance to the Dominion officers in carrying out the Legion's true purposes."

(Continued on page 2)

WORLD FLIERS READY FOR HOP

Canadian Press
Washington, May 23.—Wiley Post and Harold Gatty left Washington at 8 a.m. to-day for New York, to await favorable weather before taking off on the Newfoundland leg of their proposed ten-day flight around the world.

The two spent yesterday here completing final arrangements for their trip.

Weather Kind Usually For May Holiday

Moderately Warm and Possible Showers at Night Is Prospect for Week-end; Except for Few Unpleasant Surprises Victoria Day Usually Bright Despite General Impression to Contrary.

In spite of all impressions to the contrary there is usually fine weather on May 24 and May 25. To-day the barometer is low and the forecast for the next two days is generally fair weather, moderately warm with possible showers at night.

F. Napier Denison of the Gonzales Observatory within a very few minutes after the request was made dug up some interesting information on the much debated May 24 weather this morning. In fifty-seven years, from 1874 to 1930, it has only rained in Victoria sixteen times on May 24. May 25 does not hold such complete assurance of fine weather based on records. In the fifty-seven years it rained twenty-four times on that day.

Dealing with the last seventeen years Mr. Denison pointed out that on six Victoria days it has rained. May 26 has the same record. In 1908 the weather was unkind; the big holiday. With Victoria all set to celebrate 1.31 inches of rain fell. In 1923 and 1929, there was rain on May 25.

Last year, both May 24 and 25 were fine. In 1929 a light afternoon shower on May 25 was the only blot, though a fairly heavy rain fell the afternoon of the next day, May 26, 1929, was fine, and there was only a trace of rain May 23. If the powers that be are consistent, if Jupiter Pluvius is as kind as he was last year, then Sunday and Monday will be fine and a good time will be had by all.

NEW BASIS FOR LABOR URGED BY PONTIFF

Pope's Encyclical on Economic Conditions Made Public To-day

Vatican City, May 23.—Pope Pius XI, in his encyclical on labor, made public to-day, characterizes the modern economic world as a "dictatorship," describes the modern business life as "hard and cruel in ghastly measure," and calls for a return to the justice of God in laying down the rules of conduct for capital and labor in their mutual relations.

God and His goodness, he wrote, too often are lost sight of in the struggle for wealth, and riches often become a great evil. The encyclical condemns all forms of socialism and communism.

Premier Mussolini's corporate state, with which the Pope has clashed more than once, although it is not mentioned in the encyclical by name, is described as possibly risking "the serving of particular political aims rather than the contribution to the institution of a better social order."

Many fear, said the Pope, that the new syndical and corporative institutions, with their excessive bureaucracy and political character, and that "the state is substituting itself in the place of private initiative."

The 20,000-word document, entitled "Quadragesimo Anno," is in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the encyclical "Rerum Novarum," issued by Pope Leo XIII.

GREAT CHANGES
Since Pope Leo wrote, the Pontiff said, the entire economic scene has changed tremendously. "Immense power and despotic economic domination" are concentrated in the hands of a few who frequently are not owners but merely trustees and directors of invested funds.

The encyclical upholds the rights of private property, but asserts these rights depend on the obligations of ownership, which it is a function of the state to define.

UNEMPLOYMENT MEASURES
The Pontiff, in suggesting a solution for unemployment, said "investment of superfluous income in providing favorable opportunities for employment, assuming the labor employed produces results which are really useful, is to be considered an act of real liberality particularly appropriate to the needs of our time."

Economic dictatorship, the encyclical asserts, has led to the degradation of the rights of the state because of "intermingling and scandalous confusing of the duties and offices of civil authority and of economic."

BATTLE FOR CONTROL
Concentration of power, the Pontiff said, leads to a fierce battle for control of the state and that its resources (Continued on page 2)

NO TIMES MONDAY

In common with the majority of the citizens, the staff of The Times will observe next Monday as a holiday. There will be no issue of the paper on that day.

Anticipated New Taxation Plans Will Be Submitted To M.P.'s Before June 1

TOLMIE BACK IN CAPITAL FROM EAST

Asked About Post of Lieutenant-Governor, He Says No One Seems in Line

Promises to Make Public Statement on What He Did While at Ottawa

Canadian Press
Vancouver, May 23.—Premier S. F. Tolmie arrived in Vancouver this morning after a prolonged visit to Ottawa and proceeded immediately for Victoria.

"What about the Lieutenant-Governorship?" the Premier was asked.

"Well," he replied with the typical Tolmie smile, "there doesn't seem to be anybody in line for it."

"Unemployment," remarked the Premier, "seems to be lessening in the east. In the west we seem to be having a worse time, particularly on the prairies."

As to the proposed Ottawa conference on the subject, Premier Tolmie said no date had been set. The matter had to be dealt with, however, and it was his view a conference was inevitable.

TALKS WITH RAILMEN
Before he left Vancouver at 10:30 o'clock for Victoria, he talked on business matters with W. J. Blake Wilson, a director of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. The Premier was also greeted by C. A. Cotterell, general superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Premier promised a general statement to the public on his arrival in Victoria.

CELEBRITIES CROSSING OCEAN

Paderewski, Texas Guinan and Others Europe-bound From New York

Canadian Press
New York, May 23.—The French liner Paris was voyaging eastward across the Atlantic to-day with a list of celebrities and entertainers, including Ignace Paderewski, pianist; Texas Guinan, night club queen; Mme. Paul Claudel, wife of the French Ambassador to the United States, and Mayor Benjamin F. Stapleton of Denver, who will join his colleagues at the French Colonial Exposition.

Just before the Paris left here last midnight, Texas Guinan and her troupe scented the idea of their not being admitted to Great Britain. She said the reports emanating from London that she would be barred were a mistake. She proudly displayed an entry certificate for herself and her company.

TWO MURDERED IN QUEBEC

Nicolet, Que., May 23.—A visiting neighbor to-day found Jean Beland Bellerose, sixty, and his thirty-year-old niece murdered on the farm where they had been living since an older brother of Bellerose died ten days ago. The body of Jean Baptiste Bellerose was found under a pile of hay in the stable, and the body of the girl was lying on the cellar stairs. They had been dead several days.

YOUTHS ESCAPE DEATH IN CRASH

Strong Railing Prevents Car From Topping Over Water-front Bank

Four youths riding in a car along the Dallas Road waterfront at midnight yesterday were saved from serious injury and possible death when their car overturned in a skid and came to rest against a strong railing recently placed along the top of the embankment.

William Gault, Maynard's Auto Camp, the driver of car, suffered bruises to his left leg, but the other three were unscathed. They were Gault, 520 Cook Street; Howard Raynor, Maynard's Auto Camp; and W. Bourne, 806 Cook Street.

The car overturned at the sharp corner on Dallas Road, where the Glover Point road intersects. It rolled over and smashed into the railing, which prevented the car from toppling over a fifty-foot bank. The car was badly damaged.

Thursdays Next Is Ottawa's Guess as to When Premier Bennett Will Deliver Budget Speech, Which Is Awaited With Interest Because Requests for Many Tariff Changes Are Foreshadowed; If Finance Minister Finds He Needs More Time Tuesday of Next Week Is Mentioned

AVIATRIX HERE LAST WINTER IS ILL IN ENGLAND



HON. MRS. VICTOR BRUCE

Baker, Surrey, Eng., May 23.—Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce was suffering from a severe attack of influenza at her home here to-day. She had a temperature of 104 degrees.

Mrs. Bruce completed a trip around the world by plane and steamship last February. She covered more than 20,000 miles and crossed three continents and twenty-three countries. She was forced down twice and once she was feared lost in Persia.

Mrs. Bruce was in Victoria last December 12, on her round-the-world journey. She flew from here to Seattle, from where she started her flight over the United States.

PARIS FUNERAL
Paris, May 23.—A funeral service was held at the American Pro-Cathedral here to-day for the late Brigadier-General Robert H. Dupuis of the United States Marine Corps. He lost his life last Tuesday near Tours in an effort to save a peasant woman engulfed by a landslide in her cave home.

Statistical Committee Is Wheat Conferees' Plan

M.P.'S SELECTED FOR INQUIRY

Ottawa Report Says Ralston and Elliott Will Be Among Beauharnois Investigators

Ottawa, May 23.—A memorandum setting forth his views on the scope of the proposed investigation respecting the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company will be handed to the government to-day by Robert Gardiner, U.F.A. leader.

With the terms of the reference to be announced next week, the names of Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Immigration and Mines; W. A. Beynon, Moose Jaw; J. L. Bowman, Dauphin, Man.; Onesime Gagnon, Dorchester, Que.; G. B. Geary, Toronto South and Col. T. H. Lennett, North York, Ont., are being mentioned in political gossip for possible selection from the Conservative side as representatives on the committee.

Hon. J. L. Ralston, former Minister of National Defence, and Hon. J. C. Elliott, former Minister of Public Works, are among the likely selections from the Liberal ranks.

Mr. Gardiner, who initiated the attack on the project, will undoubtedly represent the U.F.A. group.

TO STABILIZE TRADE
Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner to Great Britain and chairman of the conference, interviewed afterward, summed up his work as follows:

(1) It has established the principle of international co-operation among the wheat growing and food producing nations of the world.

(2) Recommendation will be made to the various governments that a central organization somewhat in the nature of a clearing house for information and advice should be established, and that all the exporting countries should be partners in it and parties to (Continued on page 2)

Ottawa, May 23.—Next Thursday continues to be freely forecast as the date for the bringing down of the budget in the Commons. It is still possible, however, that Premier Bennett will not make the speech till the following week. If that happens, Tuesday is mentioned.

To-day passed without Premier Bennett, who is also Finance Minister, announcing the day of the address, which will be one of the chief features of the present session, some estimates of the number of tariff changes to be proposed by the government running above 400.

Communications received here indicate the keenest interest in the new taxation proposals from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

Next Monday will be a field day in the Commons. It will mark the last private members' day of the present session. If resolutions of private members on the order paper are cleared, the intention of the government on Monday then is to take up further consideration of estimates of the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Department of Public Works.

ESTIMATES APPROVED
Buckling down to a steady grind, the Commons in committee yesterday grappled with the estimates of the Department of Railways and Canals, passing all but one item. The exception, which was stood over for general discussion, at the suggestion of Mr. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, dealt with surveys for the St. Lawrence deep waterways scheme, the sum being \$60,000. When the House rose at 11 p.m. a total of approximately \$14,000,000 had been approved.

ESTIMATES AWAIT THE DISCUSSION
With the exception of one item in each instance left open for general discussion, all appropriations for the Department of Railways and Canals and the Department of Marine have been passed. With respect to the Departments of External Affairs, Public Works and Trade and Commerce, considerable progress in approval of votes has been made. Appropriations for the remaining departments of the government have yet to be considered in their initial stages.

Londoners Take Raincoats As They Set Out For Holiday

They Set Out For Holiday

Canadian Press Staff Writer
London, May 23.—England and Canada are making holiday together this week-end, and the week-end in England probably will be marked by rain. Whit Monday for the first time in many years coincides with the Dominion's celebration of Victoria Day. The week-end here is marked by holidaymakers taking their raincoats, although the

sun appeared brightly today, with occasional weeks of dull weather.

This evening the usual Empire Day festival will be held in Hyde Park, where Sir Edward Elgar will conduct the singing of his famous "Land of Hope and Glory" and Dame Madeleine Kendal, who might be called the Dowager Empress of the Stage, will recite a poem specially composed by Sir Edward Elgar.

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STATISTICAL COMMITTEE IS WHEAT CONFEREES' PLAN

(Continued from page 1)

It. This will enable those interested in wheat trading to secure information that is open to all the exporting countries, and will enable an exchange of views and thus do a good deal toward stabilizing the position and toward preventing undue market oscillation and uncertainty.

"It will be a sort of central point of contact," Mr. Ferguson continued, "and will be the foundation for the development of a more useful structure than we could establish at the very beginning."

Mr. Ferguson further observed that the points on which the conference had reached unanimous agreement were very important. The delegates had all expressed the view that they considered, as an initial step, the results of the conference very valuable.

The official conference communiqué said that among the underlying causes for the depression of wheat prices, the following should receive special mention:

- (1) The effect of the economic depression throughout the world.
- (2) The fact that more wheat is produced than can be sold at a profit.
- (3) The absence of sufficient and

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Douglas Hotel Cafe under new management. All white help. Popular prices.

Jean Fraley Chocolates, 610 Fort. You'll enjoy Rum Flavored, Noble Scotch, Dessert Bonbons.

Tantalizing T-Bits and Cup Readings free at Stevenson's Afternoon Tea—3 to 5—Ask for "Punch" Tea.

Victoria Male Choir, with Irene Bick, violinist, Marie North, soprano, Dorothy Morton, pianist, Shrine Auditorium, Friday, May 29, 8:00.

Dr. Richard Nash, Dentist, wishes to announce removal of his offices from Pemberton Building to 209 Jones Building, Fort Street.

Don't forget excursion to Seattle, May 25. New C.N.S. Prince Robert.

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POWER OFF SUNDAY, MAY 24

9 to 10.30 a.m.

In the Following Districts:
WILKINSON
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This temporary shutdown is being made in order that necessary repairs may be carried out on the transmission line.

B.C. ELECTRIC
Engineering Department

BURGLAR LOSES GRACEFULLY

Vancouver Women Rout Thief and He Makes Unusual Exit

Canadian Press
Vancouver, May 23.—Here is a story of an encounter between a dignified and courageous young woman and a bandit.

The scene was a ground floor apartment on Charles Street here at 3:45 o'clock this morning. Asleep in a room were Mrs. H. Haglund, Miss M. Haglund and Miss I. Harvey.

A window was cautiously opened and a masculine figure crawled through the aperture. He tiptoed across the room, but stumbled, and the women awoke. "Put up your hands," hissed the intruder. "Now give me your money."

"We have no money," replied one of the women.

The burglar stood undecided, but Miss Haglund decided to act. She arose from bed and coolly walked to the door, she swung it open and, turning to the intruder, she said: "Get out."

The man bowed gracefully to the women and walked to the door. As he reached Miss Haglund he hesitated, then grasping her gently by the arms, he kissed her on the lips. He bowed again and departed—after warning the women to keep quiet and not notify the police.

NEW BASIS FOR LABOR URGED BY PONTIFF

(Continued from page 1)

and authority may be abused in economic struggles.

The remedy for the present economic evil, the Pontiff wrote, is a return to the principles of "right reason and Christian social philosophy" regarding mutual co-operation of capital and labor. "Relations between capital and labor," he wrote, "must be determined according to the laws of strict justice, supported by Christian charity."

THE encyclical demands free competition and economic domination be kept within just and definite limits and be brought under the effective control of public authority.

Those who work, the Pontiff said, "must have a simple sufficient life in the form of wages which will enable the workers' family to live decently and to accumulate a certain moderate ownership."

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM
Unemployment, he said, is a "dreadful scourge," and referring to the present depression, "it causes misery and temptation to the laborer, ruins the property of the nations, and endangers public order, peace and tranquility the world over."

Distribution of wealth, he said, must be such that "the common good of all" will be promoted. In other words, the good of the whole community must be safeguarded. By these principles of social justice, one class is forbidden to exclude another from a share in the profits.

"This sacred law is violated by the irresponsible wealthy class which, in the excess of its good fortune, deems itself justified in doing as it pleases and in receiving everything and the laborer nothing," he wrote. "It is violated also by the unpropertied wage earning class, which demands for itself all the fruits of production as being the work of its hands."

FARM WORKERS
The condition of the working man has been improved in many respects, he said, but there is an immense army of rural laborers whose condition is depressed in the extreme and who have no hope of ever obtaining a share in the land.

"Every effort, therefore, must be made that at least in the future a just share only of the fruits of production be permitted to accumulate in the hands of the wealthy and that an ample sufficiency be supplied to the working man."

"The purpose is not that these become slack at their work, for man is born to labor as the bird to fly, but that by thrift they may increase their possessions and by prudent management may be enabled to bear the family burden with greater ease and security, being freed from that hand-to-mouth uncertainty which is the lot of the proletarian."

The Pontiff declared it a false principle that "the worth of labor and therefore the equitable return made for it should equal the worth of its product."

"In labor as in ownership," he said, "there is a social as well as a personal aspect to be considered, and unless above all the brains of capital and labor combine in common effort, man's toil cannot produce due profits."

WORK OF MOTHERS
Discussing the modest household, the Pope said: "Intolerable and to be opposed with all our strength is the abuse whereby mothers of families, because of the insufficiency of the father's salaries, are forced to engage in painful occupations outside the domestic walls, to the neglect of their own proper cares and duties, particularly the education of their children."

"Every effort must be made therefore that the fathers of families receive a wage sufficient to meet adequately the ordinary domestic needs."

CHILD LABOR
Another section of the encyclical says it is wrong to abuse in industry "the tender years of children and the weakness of woman." The working man "must have sufficient wages to support himself and his family."

It "would be unjust to demand wages that the employer cannot pay them without ruin and consequent distress among the working people themselves."

RESPECT OF GOD'S LAWS
Another part reads: "Those engaged in production are not forbidden to increase their fortunes in lawful and just manner. Indeed, it is just that he who renders service to society and develops its wealth should himself have his proportionate share of the increased public riches, provided always that he respects the laws of God."

"CRUEL AND INHUMAN"
The encyclical says Communists are unbearably "cruel and inhuman." Evidence of this is found in the "brutal destruction" of eastern Europe and Asia. "Socialism is said to conceive of human society in a way 'utterly alien to Christian truth.'"

EARTH SHOCKS IN PORTUGAL
Pamplona de Serra, Portugal, May 22.—The populace was thrown into a panic and fled from their homes into the open when sharp earth shocks were felt here at 2 a.m. to-day. The house of a wealthy land owner collapsed, but there were no casualties.

WHEAT ACREAGE REDUCTION SEEN

Washington, May 23.—A reduction in world wheat acreage outside Russia and China for the 1931-32 season was said by the U.S. Department of Agriculture today to be definitely in prospect. The decrease being approximately 2 per cent, and the total producing area aggregating 181,865,000 as against 185,778,000 acres last year.

VICTORIANS AT DEDICATION OF BIG U.S. BRIDGE

Grant's Pass, Ore., May 23.—Delegates from the three Pacific Coast states, British Columbia and Mexico, including Victoria Publicity Bureau officers, were here today for dedication of the \$195,000 Rogue River Bridge at the junction of the Redwood and Pacific Highways.

The celebration was sponsored by the Redwood Empire Association, Governor Julius L. Meier of Oregon, in charge of dedication services and Major-Gen. Smedley D. Butler of the United States Marine Corps was the principal speaker.

Before the bridge dedication, a conference was held by the All-Pacific Coast Advertising Association and the southern Oregon unit of the Oregon Editorial Association, at which exploitation of tourist attractions was discussed.

CAR LOADINGS SHOW INCREASE

Ottawa, May 23.—Downward movement in the volume of car loadings on Canadian railroads was halted in the week ended May 16. With a total of 50,468 cars, loadings were 738 cars above the previous week, although 12,109 cars below the corresponding week in 1930. It was reported today.

TO ELECT PRESIDENT

Chicago, May 23.—American League club owners to-day decided to meet at Cleveland, Ohio, next Wednesday to elect a new president to succeed the late Ernest S. Bernard. William H. Wrigley of Chicago, secretary of the league under Bernard's administration, was regarded today as an almost certain choice.

TELEPHONE LINES CHANGES HANDS

Huntingdon, B.C., Rural System Purchased by B.C. Telephone Co.

Huntingdon, B.C., May 23.—The Huntingdon Rural Telephone Company will transfer its system to the B.C. Telephone Company June 1. This will follow a decision made by shareholders of the company here yesterday.

The price to be paid by the B.C. Telephone Company is \$9,000. A further \$5,000 will be spent on improvements of the rural system.

The meeting was held in the Sumas municipal hall. Sixty shareholders voted in favor of the transfer and twice against it.

An offer amounting to \$40 a share was made by the B.C. Telephone Company, with service guaranteed to every shareholder at the usual B.C. rates. It was also promised to carry lines for power and light on the same poles in some instances through joint agreements.

FRASER FERRY SERVICE SOON

Haney, B.C., May 23.—Hon. R. W. Bruhn, Minister of Public Works of British Columbia, stated at a public meeting here that a ferry service between Maple Ridge and Langley would probably be established this year. It was the intention of the department to construct the Haldi bridge on the Langley side of the Fraser River, he said.

The announcement followed a trip to Maple Ridge by Mr. Bruhn, Hon. W. A. McKenzie, Minister of Mines, and Hon. N. S. Loughheed, Minister of Lands.

Auto Production In Canada Increases

Ottawa, May 23.—Automobile production shot upward in Canada during April. With a total output of 17,159 cars, the daily average of 572 cars was 84 per cent higher than in March, although only about one-half the average during April, 1930.

The index number of production computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which started the new year at 60 per cent below normal, was at the end of April only 26 per cent.

PARLIAMENTARY RULE FOR FUNDS VOTED THE C.N.R.

(Continued from page 1)

terms had been used to pay interest charges instead.

BASIC RULE
The Minister of Railways had spoken rather freely on the matter, said Mr. King, Liberal leader. It was fundamental no minister could take for different undertakings moneys that had been appropriated for others. The railways were simply a branch of the government and should submit to the same control. He thought it was entirely wrong for the railways to switch votes.

POSITION OF PARLIAMENT
Inasmuch as Parliament had not the same control over the C.N.R. that it had over the government, it was all the greater reason why the House should be more exacting on the railways in connection with the use of their parliamentary appropriations. The minister should advise the railway management this matter had been brought up in the House of Commons, and also inform the management the House felt strongly on it.

Mr. King read from a volume on "Parliamentary Grants," which set forth that money voted for one purpose could not legally be applied to any other purpose.

The fact that Parliament exercised control over the C.N.R. through the agency of a committee was all the more reason why the railways should submit their estimates with as little delay as possible, he said.

"I entirely agree with that viewpoint," said Dr. Manion. Mr. King suggested that the minister discuss this matter with the management of the C.N.R. had been carried out some time ago when he (Dr. Manion) had spoken in regard to it with Sir Henry Thornton. "I was shocked at the amount of money that had been switched by the railways," he said.

"The present practice should be stopped."

"I have already put myself on record with Sir Henry Thornton in this respect," Dr. Manion said, "and I have his assurance he will endeavor to get down as close to the estimates as possible."

Mr. King thanked the minister and assured him he would get the cooperation of the opposition.

RAILWAY APPEALS

The question of appeals from rulings on railway affairs was brought up by Hon. Charles Stewart, Liberal, West Edmonton, former Minister of the Interior.

The cabinet was not the proper body to hear appeals from the Board of Railway Commissioners, said Mr. Stewart. It had not the time to give consideration to appeals, and usually these were referred back to the board, so the effect of the practice was simply to cause delay. He suggested the government might give consideration to changing the appeals from the cabinet to the Supreme Court of Canada or abolish appeals altogether and make the Board of Railway Commissioners the court of final jurisdiction.

Dr. Manion expressed accord with this suggestion. The cabinet was not a rate-making body, and had not the technical knowledge necessary to perform this function, he said. It had never changed an order of the Board of Railway Commissioners. He presumed the practice was a relic of the days when no Board of Railway Commissioners existed.

Caution in abolition of appeals to the cabinet was counseled by Alfred Speakman, U.F.A., Red Deer, and J. L. Hiley, Liberal, Hants-Kings, N.S. There were times when the question of rates was closely related with public policy, it was contended.

The minister declared any projected change would require an amendment to the Railway Act, and consequently there would be plenty of time to consider all the ramifications of the problem.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION
Robert Gardiner, U.F.A. leader, urged any money spent next year on unemployment should be expended on railway construction in the west rather than by way of direct relief.

Dr. Manion said that, if conditions suggested by Mr. Gardiner should occur, he would bear the representations in mind.

CHURCHILL SHIPMENTS
Official opening of the port of Churchill, on Hudson Bay, would not take place until 1932, said Dr. Manion during discussion of an item amounting to \$6,000,000 for the Hudson Bay Railway and terminal construction. The item was passed by the committee today.

Dr. Manion informed the House about all that could be done this year would be to have some trial shipments out of Churchill. These were regarded as important, and the department was devoting its energies to getting the port into condition to permit them. The big elevator now under construction, he said, would not be ready until September. The navigation season in and out of the bay was comparatively short, and consequently, if the test shipments were successfully carried through, the department would have done about all that could be expected.

Certain companies desirous of shipping through Churchill for the sake of advertising their products, said Dr. Manion, had been informed they must wait until 1932. He also stated there was no intention of making a trial shipment of livestock from Churchill this year.

ELEVATOR BUSINESS
John Vallance, Liberal, South Saskatchewan, asked the minister if it was the intention of the government to permit any private elevator companies to build elevators at Churchill.

Dr. Manion replied no application for the right to build elevators at Churchill had been received from private companies. He presumed that if applications were received from private companies they would have to be considered.

Mr. Vallance expressed the opinion that before permission was given to any private companies to establish elevators, the matter should be discussed in Parliament. He and some of those associated with him were of the opinion no private elevators should be permitted at Churchill.

In answer to F. G. Sanderson, Liberal, South Perth, Ont., Dr. Manion stated the \$6,000,000 vote would largely complete the terminal construction at Churchill. It was possible approximately the same amount would be required next year to complete the work.

SHIP FREIGHT RATES
Asked about water freight rates on the Hudson Bay route, Dr. Manion said he had received some quotations from shipping companies and they were slightly higher than on the Montreal route. The best way to give the port of Churchill a fair test, he thought, was to get a private company to carry shipments next autumn. He did not think the use of Canadian National steamships on the route would give it a fair trial.

Langford
The monthly meeting of the Langford Women's Institute will not be held in their hall on Tuesday afternoon owing to the members being invited to the home of Mrs. A. Moir, "Cherry Bank," Langford Lake. After the business has been conducted the speaker for the afternoon will be Miss Doris Ashdown, who will talk on life insurance. The meeting will start at 2:30 o'clock.

On Sunday morning in St. Matthew's Church the lord bishop of the diocese, Rt. Rev. C. de V. Schofield will hold a confirmation service, at which Rev. A. L. Nixon will present eleven candidates.

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COL. SPENCER RE-ELECTED AS PIONEER HEAD

Ore Reserves Trebled If Vein
Continues Good to 2,000
Foot Level

Vancouver, May 23.—When the new 2,000-foot shaft is completed, if the vein is shown to continue as good as at the 1,000-foot level, the present reserves would be trebled. Col. Victor Spencer, president, told shareholders at the annual general meeting of Pioneer Gold Mines of B.C. Limited here.

Col. Spencer was re-elected president and Alfred E. Bull vice-president and secretary-treasurer. David Sloan was reappointed managing director. The following directors were re-elected: Mrs. Helen A. Wallbridge, Brig-General Sir Duff Stuart, Dr. E. B. Boucher, Dr. Francis J. Nicholson and Dr. Andrew R. Thomson, all of Vancouver. At a meeting of the board following the shareholders' meeting all officers were re-elected.

In his remarks to the shareholders Col. Spencer said the company had a very successful year. The development during the twelve months enables the company to now take its place among the regular gold producers of Canada.

Reviewing the ore reserves of the mine the president stated that during the past year a gold reserve of \$4,500,000 has been shown to exist between the 500 and 1,000-foot levels, on a 1,000-foot section only, of the property. When the new 2,000-foot shaft is completed, if the vein is shown to continue as good as at the 1,000-foot level, the present reserves would be trebled. As there is ore on all faces of the lower levels, both east and west, at the present time, it is but reasonable to anticipate that, on the two miles the property extends, the ore body will eventually be shown to be of much greater length than the present 1,000 feet. It is the general opinion of geologists that the ore goes to great depth.

VALUES CONFIRMED
"I have just returned from the mine with Mr. B. Joralemon, outstanding United States mining engineer, who has investigated the property for Eastern interests who recently purchased stock in the company," Col. Spencer said. "Mr. Joralemon's findings confirm the report of the managing director as to the value of ore. His opinion coincides with that of previous geologists that the ore goes to great depth. He also came to the conclusion that we can carry all our extensions and improvement work to completion, and, in addition, continue to pay the present quarterly dividend, aggregating 12 per cent per year, all from the gold taken out of the mine during the time the work is under way."

It is apparent, Col. Spencer continued, when the present programme of construction is out of the way, the new 2,000-foot shaft completed, and the 300-ton mill in operation, that a very substantial sum of money will be available for increased dividends.

In asking the shareholders to approve the action of the board in

authorizing the listing of the company's stock on the New York and Montreal curb markets, the president said the advantages of this listing are obvious. The wider market will give stability to the shares and ensure a ready market at all times.

David Sloan, managing director, in seconding the adoption of the president's report, gave details of operations during the past year. He laid particular stress on what he thought might be expected as the result of the intended construction and development. Dealing with the power situation, he said the present supply is adequate and could be increased to the capacity required by a large operation.

Mr. Bull, vice-president, announced that the directors had completed arrangements for the purchase from the Coronation Consolidated Mining Company Limited of the "Countless" mineral claim lying immediately west of Pioneer, as Mr. Sloan was strongly of the opinion that the company should acquire this claim, so that operations should be carried on expeditiously to the west, as on some of the levels the drifts had reached the "Countless" claim, and that on the upper levels the drifts would go through the "Countless" into the "Hills" claim, another of the company's properties.

In answer to a question by a shareholder the president stated that Mr. Joralemon confirmed the estimate of the company's engineer as to the cost of mining and milling the ore, when improvements were completed, at not more than \$5 a ton.

It was stated in answer to another question as to the length of time it would be expected to take to complete the new shaft, and increase the mining and milling capacity to 300 tons daily, that it would take from eighteen to twenty months, when it was expected that the production of the mine would be up to \$4,500 a day.

New Rules Against Bad Cheques Are Urged By Neill

Ottawa, May 23.—A credit men's organization in Winnipeg had to deal with 7,000 bad cheques in the last year, declared A. W. Neill, independent, Comox-Alberta, in the Commons yesterday evening, the cheques totaling \$5,500,000. This showed the necessity, he said, for an enactment that would under the passing of bad cheques more difficult.

Mr. Neill was speaking on his bill to amend the Criminal Code in this respect. He had only four minutes to go before the hour for private bills expired, and was still explaining the proposed legislation when time was up.

INDUSTRY SEEN RISING BY AYRES

Cleveland, May 23.—Industrial production, which reached bottom in December, is now showing slight improvement, Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, the noted economist and vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Co., declared in the business bulletin of that institution released today.

Proof of the assertion, Colonel Ayres said, is found in the Federal Reserve Bank statement which places industrial production at the end of the first quarter of 1931 at 92 per cent of the index 100 established for the years 1923, '24 and '25. The index sank to 82 per cent in December, 1930. It seems quite unlikely, in his opinion, that the index will return to the extreme low of December.

DURATION CONSIDERED
"The crucial question concerning this depression," he stated, "is no longer that of its depth but rather that of its probable duration. The answer depends on so many changing factors, both domestic and foreign, that the outcome cannot be clearly foreseen."

Many of the readjustments that are prerequisites to recovery have been completed, and others are under way but little progress has so far been made toward solving some of our most difficult fundamental problems. One of these is how to maintain high industrial wages in a country in which agricultural incomes are sharply curtailed, and in a world in the rest of which the prices of industrial products have dropped, and the wages of industrial workers have declined.

RAILROAD REVENUES
"A second problem is how to continue to receive payments on our foreign loans and investments while decreasing our imports and restricting our foreign lending. A third problem is how to conserve the values of the many billions of dollars' worth of railroad securities on which our insurance companies and mutual thrift institutions largely depend, when the traffic rates permitted by federal regulation are insufficient to meet the operating costs and fixed charges of many of the roads," Colonel Ayres stated.

Gross revenues of the railroads, which amounted to approximately \$6,750,000,000 in 1929, dropped in 1930 to \$5,500,000,000 and will fall, on estimate, based on first quarter results in 1931, to approximately \$4,600,000,000 a chart published in connection with Colonel Ayres statement revealed.

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BIG MACHINERY MERGER SOON IN LANCASHIRE

London, May 23.—Six of Lancashire's most important manufacturers of textile machinery, whose total capital exceeds \$36,500,000, are considering a merger. An accountant has prepared the terms for the proposed amalgamation for submission to the stockholders.

It is apparent, Col. Spencer continued, when the present programme of construction is out of the way, the new 2,000-foot shaft completed, and the 300-ton mill in operation, that a very substantial sum of money will be available for increased dividends.

In asking the shareholders to approve the action of the board in

In The Automotive World

BURNS MUCH GASOLINE

Some idea of the size of the gasoline business in Canada can be gained from figures which reveal an amazing consumption. The total number of gallons burned for all uses in 1929 was 901,225,227. The greatest consumption, of course, was in Ontario, where 292,191,000 gallons were used. Of this amount, 229,062,000 gallons were used by motor vehicles. It is interesting to note the varying averages per vehicle in the different provinces. In Alberta the average car consumed 459 gallons, while in Manitoba the average was only 315 gallons. The average for Ontario was 421; Nova Scotia, 424; Prince Edward Island, 352; New Brunswick, 314; Quebec, 417; Saskatchewan, 366, and British Columbia, 374.

PLAN TO SCRAP CARS

The destruction of 3,000,000 cars a year is proposed by the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel in a plan to stimulate the market for new automobiles.

mobiles. It is expected that it will be possible to recover more than one and a half million tons of steel and iron, suitable for other uses, from the wrecking of these cars. The plan will guarantee the destruction of used motor cars by certain designated scrapers as they come to them from dealers who have taken the cars in trade. The dealer will, of course, receive a cash bonus from the manufacturer for each car thus removed from the market. The bonus will vary from the scrap value, while the latter is expected to be able to dispose of his manufactured products profitably. Three million cars scrapped each year, it is estimated, will mean, under ordinary conditions, the sale of 3,000,000 new cars for replacement.

PONTIAC INCREASES

One of the bright spots of the automobile industry has been the striking increase shown in Pontiac new car registrations in Canada. Pontiac this year has enjoyed a big gain in sales over last year and figures for the province of Ontario reveal that Pontiac has assumed a commanding position.

BUYS 15TH OLDSMOBILE

Find a well-made automobile and then stick to it, evidently is the policy of George B. Warder of Philadelphia, who recently took delivery of his eighteenth Oldsmobile. His newest car is a 1931 sedan and represents performance, characteristics and riding and driving comforts undreamed of when he purchased his first Oldsmobile years ago.

PRAISES STUDEBAKER

In a recent article in La Vie Automobile, French motor car journal, Marc Chauvierre, noted automotive authority, said of Studebaker's free wheeling: "It is a perfection which should be generalized. It is a tremendous step forward." Typifying Studebaker care in manufacture, samples of all fabrics used in Studebaker cars are examined under a microscope, the threads counted and then dissolved in an acid to make sure they are up to standard. A machine records the exact number of pounds strain necessary to tear them. Studebaker's unique 100,000-Mile Club has an enthusiastic new member in the person of Mrs. E. H. Hoover of Denver, Colo., who has driven her 1931 Studebaker light six sedan more than 130,000 miles. The car is still in service.

EFFICIENT BRAKES

Duo-Servo, four-wheel brakes, internal expanding, fully enclosed, of the cable and conduit type, are employed on the 1931 Willys Six, Willys Eight and Willys-Knight. This construction avoids annoying rattles and permits the wheels to be cut at a greater angle and so also on the turning action. The same engine that drove the Willys Six to victory in the annual Pike's Peak stock car race on Labor Day is again used in the 1931 car. Dynamic development of 65 horsepower, a top speed of 70 miles an hour and 48 miles per hour in second gear. The Willys Six is as one of the most powerful, speedy and highly efficient sizes.

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Victoria Daily Times

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THE MEANING OF CONSTRUCTION

WITHIN THE PAST THREE YEARS the total of expenditures on new construction in Canada has amounted approximately to \$1,500,000,000—an average weekly disbursement of almost \$10,000,000. To this extent is the welfare of Canadian industry bound-up with the programme of new construction; for it is not only the workers in the building industry, the railway gangs and the road-makers who benefit from the spending of these millions; countless undertakings, great and small, all over the Dominion, are engaged in producing and fabricating the materials to be combined in each fresh structure. These businesses are subject to heavy stress, especially in the early stages of a general depression; for at such a time the forces checking all business activity (more especially, the handicap of "dear money") react upon the construction industries with unusual severity. In general terms it may be said that to date, while the volume of employment in all Canadian industries taken together has declined from the peak by about twelve per cent—allowance being made for seasonal fluctuation but not for short time—the recession in the construction industries has been about twenty-four per cent, or twice as great.

These considerations, according to the Bank of Nova Scotia's monthly review for May, give especial point at the present moment to the question: "What is the outlook for the construction industries in the future?" The month of May, we read further, should, in any case, usher in their period of maximum seasonal activity, no matter what the general state of trade.

In Canada, the peak of business in these industries appears not to have been reached until the close of 1929—or even as late as the first few weeks of 1930. While at that time frost had, as usual, closed down certain operations for the winter, the greatest excess over "normal" activity was then visible. In a discussion of the subject long before this peak was reached account had been taken of the rapidly growing expenditures on new construction since 1924 and, as was only natural, a comparison drawn between the condition of things in 1928 and the conditions immediately preceding 1913, at the conclusion of the last previous boom in construction.

After a recital of the facts, the thought was then expressed in the bank's review that "during the last five years the construction industries in Canada have expanded by seventy per cent. Nevertheless, and despite all superficial appearances to the contrary, they are still by no means as active as in the pre-war years." Here we get some informative details of construction contracts awarded in Canada, before the war, and in the post-war years from 1925 to 1930:

Calendar year	Dollar value of construction contracts awarded	Value of construction contracts awarded in 1925	Construction contracts awarded in 1930
1913	\$684,157,000	\$601,749,000	\$8,243,140
1925	\$297,973,000	\$288,230,700	\$3,106,720
1926	\$372,947,000	\$363,693,200	\$3,172,360
1927	\$419,281,000	\$409,721,000	\$4,504,276
1928	\$672,032,000	\$448,231,500	\$4,541,000
1929	\$776,631,000	\$454,939,000	\$4,563,330
1930	\$454,939,000	\$454,939,000	\$4,600,000

Measurement of the shrinkage of business is never an exhilarating occupation, the bank's review concludes on this aspect of its discussion, but in this instance there is comfort in the knowledge, first, that the construction industries of Canada have been relatively fortunate during this depression; and, secondly, that in at least one section of the Dominion, the prairie provinces—and that the section most in need of stimulus to greater business activity at the present time—signs of revival have been visible for some months past.

It is as true to-day as it was six months ago, that the programme of new construction has suffered less shrinkage in this country than in the United States.

RUSSIA, LARGEST WHEAT GROWER

BEFORE THE WAR RUSSIA HAD BECOME the largest wheat grower in the world, her nearest rival in that respect being the United States. The Russian production exceeded a billion bushels a year, with possibilities of expansion much beyond that figure. Russia's representative at the London Wheat Conference estimated her next wheat crop at 1,200,000,000 bushels, and if that total should be reached, Russia will easily have resumed her pre-war supremacy as a producer of this grain.

There is nothing surprising in this development, nor should it be at all startling, since it was one of the most inevitable things in this world. No matter what kind of a government Russia may have, for the present, she is bound to remain the world's champion wheat grower and eventually to become the world's leading wheat exporter. Incidentally, the more enlightened her people become the more formidable will she be as a competitor in world trade, whether in wheat or in other commodities which her vast territory, exceeding in area and population that of the whole of North America, will produce. In the long run evolutionary progress will determine the character and policies of governmental systems in Russia as it has done in every other country. Moreover, the handicaps imposed upon her maritime development by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878 disappeared in the recent war and her Black Sea ports in time will equal in importance those of the other great powers.

Whether Russia will be able to make the fullest use of her opportunities and resources in industry, in a short time, under her present administration, remains to be seen. It has taken all of the great industrial nations, with much better facilities and a more enlightened people in industrialism, many generations to reach the stage into which Russia is trying to

transform herself in five years without the stimulus of the intensified domestic competition and individual initiative which were important factors in the industrial progress of the countries that Russia hopes to surpass. For example, one of the most vital requirements is an efficient transportation system. It has taken other countries a century to develop this utility. As a matter of fact, it will be many times five years before adequate facilities of this character can be perfected in Russia, just as it must take much longer than five years before she can learn how to operate successfully the huge industrial machine she is employing foreign technical experts to set up.

Hence, while in time Russia will make the same industrial progress as the other countries have recorded, she will take at least as long as they took to do it. Money can furnish all the necessary machinery in five years, but it can not transform the mentality and outlook of millions of people except in a gradual way, and the bulk of the Russian people are agrarian, dominated by an agrarian consciousness. Therefore, the competition from Russia which will be most immediately felt by the outside world will be in foodstuffs and raw materials, and this was bound to develop, apart altogether from any five-year plan.

WHAT A CHEERFUL MEAL!

IT HAS BEEN SAID—AND PROVED BY events—that Britain always "muddles" through her difficulties. This truth will help to cheer Britons as they contemplate the remarks of three of their eminent countrymen at a recent luncheon of the Individualists' Society.

Dean Inge said: We see to-day a vast and ever-increasing army of parasites paid by the state not to work. We are witnessing an organized plunder of minorities, which is producing disastrous results. Our financial resources are so completely gone that we could not go to war even if we were elated in the face. Our naval supremacy has vanished. Our empire is falling to pieces. There is no confidence, no enterprise.

Sir Ernest Graham-Little, M.P., delivered his sentiments:

Deal with the cancer on the body politic of the dose is dealt with in the same drastic fashion as surgery deals with malignant growths, this country must just as inevitably die as the patient must.

Then we come to Mr. Harold Cox, the editor of The Edinburgh Review, who finished the triple message of "cheer" in the following terms:

We are seeing a large mass of the population ceasing to be individuals, and degenerating into caddies, ever holding out their hands for more. Yet the theory that the state has a bottomless purse is too absurd to mention.

This is a fairly stiff jolt of gloom for one luncheon. But the average Briton is a stoic and probably will not be unduly perturbed by it.

GRAPE JUICE AND LAW

HAVING GOT ALONG NICELY WITH the first loan of several millions of dollars, the California grape growers have asked the Federal Farm Board for another one of \$14,000,000 for the purpose of stabilizing their industry.

This appears to be an innocent enough demand, since the loan is merely to assist the grape growers to market what is called grape concentrate. From the strictly legal point of view it is argued there is no difference in selling grape juice and the grapes in their original form. It goes out to the public for household use in five and one-gallon kegs, with the plain warning, however, that unless the product is carefully watched, it will ferment. There is the joker. The buyer, whose interest in the juice does not really become marked until the content of his key acquires "age," leaves it severely alone and permits it to do all the fermenting it likes. In a very short time, of course, he finds himself in possession of a beverage with a substantial alcoholic content.

The point that has cropped up this time—as it did last year—is the position of the Federal Farm Board as the lender of money to an industry which, while quite legal on the surface, provides the purchaser of the grape juice with a tempting opportunity to break the country's prohibition law by keeping his purchase for a little while before consuming it.

WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY

THE WORLD DEPRESSION

In saying that "we have not failed because of ignorance of economic theories," Mr. Melvin Traylor, Chicago financier, speaks somewhat ambiguously. We certainly "knew" plenty of economic theories, but those that business leaders knew and applied did not work out. With full recognition of the speaker's standing, one may still cherish the view that we need to "know" fewer economic theories and better ones, based on fuller study of economic facts. We have yet to build a precise science of economics, offering formulas that will apply usefully to given situations. Those who have tried to apply theories to the conditions of the past several years failed, not because they did not do their best but because our undeveloped science of economics failed them.

COUNTING FISH

The fisheries department of Canada specializes on statistics as well as on fish. They carry statistics just about as far as statistics can be carried, it is learned from The Fisheries News Bulletin issued by the government at Ottawa. This is proclaimed that in 1930 36,948,948 salmon were caught off the British Columbia coast. Yes, they count every fish. Apparently the only thing left is to take a census of the fish not yet caught, but there are obstacles in the way of making more than a general survey of prospects. Also The Bulletin shows those salmon weighed 19,000,000 pounds or an average of between five and six pounds each.

The figures are exceptionally interesting in that they show a startling growth in the fishing industry. The total number caught in 1930 is 19,000,748 more than the crop for 1929, and 10,400,000 more than the 1928 harvest (a big year). The increase may not be entirely due to greater activity on the part of fishermen or to the number engaged. Fishing (like wheat) has good years and bad years. The "luck" was good in 1930. But quite possibly there were more men fishing. That would be natural under conditions of depression. Incidentally the catch for March of this year is larger than the catch for the same month last year.

A THOUGHT

And they shall bear the punishment of their iniquity.—Ezekiel xiv. 16.
 Punishment is a fruit that unsuspected, ripens within the flower of the pleasure that concealed it.—Emerson.

Loose Ends

Dr. Butler says something—Which makes a good excuse for saying many other things—About life and minor annoyances like that.

By H. B. W.

DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, the best-advertised university president in the world, has lately added this to our store of wisdom: "Nature knows no such thing as equality. It is a human invention, thrown up as an artificial barrier against selfishness and tyranny." And if Dr. Butler had reasoned the matter to a conclusion he would have added that this attempt to achieve equality is precisely what has stifled and prevented it. If we would recognize natural laws and let Nature take her course most of our troubles would be over. It is the attempt to improve on them which bedevils our whole system. If you can bear with me for a moment longer, I may be able to elucidate this profound truth, which no one seems to have suspected before.

WELL, THEN, the object of all our modern education is equality, whether Nature ordains it or not. The result, as everyone knows, is not equality, but standardization. We do not turn our young people out of our institutions of learning equal in learning, in ability or in aptitude. We merely turn them out equal in desiring a soft life. We turn them out all wanting to live with as little effort as possible, to possess a maximum of goods and to avoid manual labor at all costs. The result is the chaos of life that you see on all sides to-day. The result is the spectacle of artists and professors, men out of jobs, of admirable plumbers lost in business executive positions, of talented blacksmiths trying to run government departments.

IF WE WOULD forget the false doctrine of equality, and let Nature take its course, these things would quickly right themselves and, by a curious paradox, absolute equality would be achieved. If we turned out artists to be artists, plumbers to be plumbers and statesmen to be statesmen, we would have better artists, plumbers and statesmen. But much more important, we would have happy artists, plumbers and statesmen. For plumbing in itself is a far happier occupation for a natural-born plumber than art or statecraft. The only reason why the products of our schools don't want to be plumbers is because under our false doctrine of equality, they want to be equal to artists and statesmen.

THEY DO NOT realize, because of this doctrine, that a good plumber is the equal of any artist or any statesman, and a good plumber is infinitely superior to a poor artist or a poor statesman. (Indeed, so far as statesmen are concerned, most plumbers I know are much more competent, and this is the result of our idiotic doctrine of equality.) I mean we are getting too many plumbers in the clothes of statesmen and too many statesmen in the clothes of plumbers.

IF THIS FALSE idea of equality were abolished, plumbers would be happy as plumbers. They wouldn't want to be statesmen. And statesmen would be happy as statesmen and would be content in opposition as in office. And men who handle earth, mortar and iron in industry would be the equal of men who handle them in the laboratory, the operating room and the dentist's chair. Essentially there is no inequality between George Fudbury, filling up the hole in his garage, yonder, and the dentist who fills a cavity in Mr. Fudbury's few remaining teeth. Only the present equality in desire for a white collar job makes one job seem better than another. Personally, I consider Mr. Fudbury's a more pleasant job than is the kind of job that industrialists, doctors and dentists choose to beguile their lighter moments. All of which must be clear to you now. I'm even beginning to understand it myself.

AN INDIGNANT economist has written to protest to me (no one ever writes to me except to protest) against my views on economics. He says he can't understand how anyone could agree with me (which is exactly what I intended, but more than I hoped for). What annoyed this gentleman was my suggestion that the people who praise the good old law of supply and demand the loudest are those who are doing most to prevent its operation, through tariffs, restrictions, Japanese, and the like. My correspondent says that we have got to adopt such measures if we are going to preserve the living standards of this continent. And he asks if wild fanatics like me want to reduce the living standards of this continent to the same basis as those of Russia, China, Japanese, and other backward peoples. On the contrary, the idea which I advanced was just the opposite, that we should try to bring their standards up to ours, so that they can buy our goods. Naturally, I do not advance this on any basis of Christian charity, for the so-called Christian world seems determined at the moment to keep the non-Christian world as poor and miserable as possible. This may be good ethics, but I fear it is not good business, and business, nowadays, is so much more important than ethics. The other arrangement, though it may not be so ethical, will prove more satisfactory and safer for us in the end.

TWO HEADLINES on the first page of The New York Times the other day gave one a vivid glimpse into the curious mentality of this generation. One of them related that the great rival powers of the world, despairing of an agreement on armaments, were thinking of spending more on their navies. The other related that the deficit of the United States Government this year, amounting to \$607,877,000, was larger than the nation's entire expenditures for all purposes before it contracted the expenditures of the Great War. Something of the same sort, I suppose, would be found in all the nations which engaged in that conflict. So by that superb logic in which higher finance likes to revel, the na-

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tions propose to handle this situation by spending more in anticipation of another big and better war. Possibly, though, there is more reason in this plan than is immediately apparent. Our trouble nowadays is with a surplus of goods and a surplus of workers. Another war would wipe out both in a remarkably short time. It is true that only thirteen years after the last war we have progressed so rapidly as to recover all the losses then and create new surpluses, larger than ever. But still I am optimistic enough to believe that a bigger and better war would wipe out even these. There would be no such problems left to solve and no one to solve them either. The idea is to get rid of surplus people and the rest will be easy.

SEVERAL INTELLIGENT people have written to protest against my recent scurrilous references to the intelligence of this community. They resent my suggestion that the intelligence of this community is not above the average and, to support their argument and answer mine, they point to many of Victoria's points of superiority—its fine homes and gardens, its excellent schools, churches and public institutions, its beautiful parks and wise city government and its general air of enlightened calm. The arguments of these intelligent people, I must admit, have affected me deeply, but there is one still greater argument in their favor which they have overlooked and which quite convinces me. A community in which the intelligent people read this column and write letters about it must be of very superior intelligence indeed.

Twenty-five Years Ago To-day

THE VICTORIA DAILY TIMES
 MAY 23, 1906
 From The Times Files

R. M. Palmer, secretary of the Provincial Bureau of Information, returned last evening from an extensive tour of observation through the lower Columbia valley, in the vicinity of Windermere and Wilmer.

Seattle, Wash., May 23.—A dispatch to The Post-Intelligencer says the entire section of the town of Fairbanks, Alaska, was destroyed by fire, which started in the Fairbanks Club, a three-story structure, yesterday.

Merrill has been forward in connection with the concert given by the Arion Club last evening. Institute Hall was filled to capacity, and the large audience proved most appreciative at every stage of the programme.

The fine new leadership theme, which recently arrived from the United States, has been sent to the north for the service for MacKenzie Bros. of Vancouver, has come to grief early in her present commission. A dispatch from The Times from Vancouver to-day says: "The theme has just passed through Seymour Narrows at 6.30 o'clock yesterday night. No tide was running at all when the look a sheer and struck a rock. The fore part of the vessel is damaged."

Joseph North has just issued a most attractive Victoria Day celebration programme for distribution. It contains a complete list of all events, including the Y.M.C.A. athletic meet on Saturday.

All preparations are complete for the exhibition lacrosse game to be played between teams representing Victoria and Vancouver to-morrow morning at the Oak Bay Park.

Other People's Views

Letters addressed to the editor and intended for publication must be short and briefly written. The longer an article the shorter the chance of its appearing. Communications must bear the name and address of the writer, but not for publication unless the writer desires it. The responsibility is assumed by the writer of the preservation or return to the writers of communications submitted to the editor.

SINGLE TAX

To the Editor:—It is astonishing how Mr. John Dean manages to hand out so much information, even in trifling matters. In our issue of May 19 he gives the impression that single taxation originated the term "unearned increment" and that they continually talk about it. John Stuart Mill is credited with the first using the term, and those who understand the history of the word know that it was used by him much less frequently than those who do not. Mr. Dean says that in the illustrations used in my last letter I show only the credit side of the ledger. I have nothing to say on the debit side. Well, the answer to that is that there is no debit side. In the case of a single tax, the original cost was so trifling as to be quite negligible; the totally increased taxes paid were legitimate payment for the service rendered by the community for each recurring twelve months as it came around, and had no place in the capitalization of the plot. Each year that completed the answer to that is that the party in possession, he had the opportunity for the current year to use the site in whatever way he chose or let it lie idle and unproductive. He might make a "vegetable" or "poor" pasture for goats or the foundation for a skyscraper. There is no question of debt. Neither is there any debt in the case of the purchaser. He pays his money for the business opportunities the property offers him over and above all taxes and charges whatever. The price he pays is for an untaxed value as near as he can figure it. So Mr.

Dean's debt is a mere myth and it should hardly be necessary to explain such things more than a couple of times to a man of his "placidity." Mr. Dean says: "The stupid form of single tax does not alter the bulk sum exacted in taxes, but simply makes an unjust distribution of the load, and always in favor of owners of larger buildings."

If good buildings and large buildings were pests and vermin it would be good policy to tax them out of existence. But they constitute the city. Without them the city wouldn't be here. The men who launched forth their capital to build them are the best kind of citizens and worthy of every encouragement. It would appear that holding up vacant lots on the outskirts for thirty-eight or forty years in order to separate some harmless tenderfoot from his wild is more laudable in the eyes of Mr. Dean than any enterprise could possibly be.

In my last letter I gave Mr. Dean samples of princely fortunes gained out of land values without the owners giving any equivalent whatever to those who produced those values. I requested him to point out similar gains from any product of labor or capital. Mr. Dean was silent. He had no answer. He was silent. Yet he looks up again with a list of civic services which on his mere say-so should be charged to owners of buildings. I suppose his brand of logic is a thing that gets the value of these services. Buildings get none. In one part of his letter Mr. Dean says: "Cost shall follow or be charged against the cause." There he is quite right, but it is a slip of the pen and altogether out of place; in his opinion as he usually states them; in truth it is good single-tax, yet in the next breath he speaks of "the fallacy and iniquity of single tax."

It is singular that with all Mr. Dean's scorn of single tax, he expressed in the bitter words he can select, we can find no reasonable evidence or argument against the principle. We have only his bare opinion.
 ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
 Victoria, B.C.

PATRIOTISM

To the Editor:—Of what does patriotism really consist? Some claim that it is allegiance to the place where one is born. But why should the place where one is born be the place of one's death, as the first is but the coming from, and the second but the returning to, the great unknown? None of us can choose our place of birth, and but some can choose their place of passing.

Is it a twisted perspective of values, or, to quote Charles Chaplin, a form of insanity which drives a man to believe that nations are total strangers to each other and slaughter one another, leaving in their wake desolate homes and fatherless children, miles of shell-burnt earth, broken bones, and the wreckage of a civilization, and a debt under which the next generation groans? How many of those who wage through the mud amidst screaming shells really know what it is all about? Have they carried patriotism to a point where they lay claim that because one happens to be born into a certain nation they are the chosen of the Almighty and that they have a duty to perform? If their claim is true, then other less favored nations will have to be satisfied with a ticket for the back rows. This arrangement, being far from just, may even cause a revolution. However, their claim may be only a theory born of pride and a patriotism which has extended beyond the bounds of justice, in which case nothing will suffer but the pride of the victors and the honor of the vanquished. The whole.

E. WHALEY,
 2167 York Street, Vancouver, B.C.,
 May 19, 1931.

A CHINESE HUMANITARIAN

To the Editor:—The following is, in part, the address of Miss A. Picheng Lee, made at the Vienna Human Congress in 1929:

"We Chinese people represent one-third of the population of the globe, and have nearly 5,000 years of history. As I come from China I beg to state the conditions regarding protection of animals in our country.

"The principles of our three great religions are: (1) Buddhism; (2) Confucianism; (3) Ancient Law. Buddhism strictly forbids any kind of slaughter. Confucianism states that there should be limitation in slaughter. Animals should not be slain or ruthlessly slaughtered. Confucius, the founder of Confucianism, said 'I eat them live, I hear them roar to see them die. I heard their groans, I refuse to eat their flesh.'"

"Regarding the ancient laws, in the Chow dynasty, about 3,000 years ago, we read in the old official book as follows: 'The king is not allowed to slaughter a cow without a special reason. The officials are not allowed to slaughter a pig without a special reason. That is to say, they had to give a reason, such as some event or ceremony, a festival, holiday, festival or the like, of service in a temple. A license had to be obtained before slaughter was allowed. The people's daily food consisted of grains and vegetables only.

"This system was afterwards disregarded for many centuries. But if cattle were slaughtered without permission it was still regarded against the law, and this idea was maintained even in the Manchow dynasty, the last monarchistic government of China.

"Since the great revolution of 1911 in China, about everything left of our old civilization has been overthrown, but there have been many things restored. Recently I read in a Chinese newspaper that there were some European merchants who asked the government of the province of Tientsin for permission to export 10,000 pounds of beef to the province. However, this was officially refused by the government saying that the cattle in China are used for cultivating the ground, and not for butchery, because it is against the old law, as now the old law has been renewed. But pigs and sheep are killed for food.

"There are still a great many Buddhists in China. They are vegetarians and are absolutely in favor of protection of animals. Many charitable organizations include, to some extent, the idea of protection of animals. The principle of Buddhism, but these organizations mostly consist of old-fashioned people who do not know any foreign language. Even though their influence will fade away by their opponents denouncing and accusing them as superstitions. These opponents are mostly young men who have no deep education. They cannot understand the profound philosophy of Buddhism, nor can they justify the spirit of fair play and justice. They think that any theory which is imported from outside civilization is bad, and that any theory which is newly imported from a foreign country is good.

"I consider that the international movement of protection for animals

must be introduced to our country. We must make this protection movement known in China, in order to convince the young men and to encourage the old-fashioned vegetarians. Therefore I have written about all the foreign activities in question in Chinese newspapers.

"In the south of China the largest commercial centre is Shanghai, but in the north of China the greatest commercial centre is Tientsin. There is a new 'abattoir' to be built in Tientsin. I have recommended to the manager of this slaughter house the 'humane' method. But my personal aim is that there should be no slaughter of animals. The prevention of cruelty to animals is only part of my principle and does not thoroughly complete my wishes.

"No matter how long a time it will take to realize and achieve my aim, that is to say, when my dreams become the truth, though it may be in 1,000 years, I pledge myself to begin to act.

"Also, I dare to state that the peace of the world can never be better supported and maintained by arrangements and treaties; it must be supported by peoples' hearts. The peaceful hearts are created and nursed by the spirit of righteousness, fair play and justice, which, when it extends further than to our relatives, becomes more valuable.

"When it extends to people of different nations it is certainly splendid. When it extends to the kind beyond our human beings, it becomes of still greater value. When our hearts, namely, the people's hearts, are naturalized with this spirit, the atmosphere of peace will surround the world."

As Lee gives this further opinion: "As to vivisection, I affirm that it is the blackest crime of this age. It must be completely abolished, otherwise its brutalizing influence will cause a perpetual lowering of moral standards and an increase of crime."

DORA KITTO,
 315 Bayward Building, Victoria, B.C.,
 April 21, 1931.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS

To the Editor:—I have read with interest the open letter of Mr. Elmore addressed to Mr. Lindley Crease, president of the Victoria Conservative Association, and I feel satisfied that as president of the association Mr. Crease will not fail to give attention to the request made in that letter. Mr. Crease is a gentleman who has at heart not only the interests of his province but the interests of the British Columbia. The contribution made towards the development of this province by his father, and by himself, in his activities in the public life of the province obviously will again be manifest in the present unfortunate situation of the Conservative party.

There is a great deal to be known of the condition of affairs, but at once see that the rank and file of the Conservative Party are given an opportunity to decide what is best for the party and for the country at a proper convention. It is noteworthy that the principal demand for a convention is made from those who are not in the party and who are clearly the majority of Conservatives in British Columbia stand behind the desire for such a convention.

I would like to add a few remarks to those of Mr. Crease to the leadership of the party. Our leader at present appears to be spending most of his time at Ottawa and Montreal and the expense of his journey during his first session as premier of British Columbia he was rarely in the legislature owing to illness. During the second session he was absent from his duties owing to illness. During his absence the province was left to the hands of a few men who were not familiar with the rules of the provincial house which differ from those of the House of Commons in many particulars. The result was a complete disaster to the province. The province was left to the hands of a few men who were not familiar with the rules of the provincial house which differ from those of the House of Commons in many particulars. The result was a complete disaster to the province.

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(Concluded on Page 17)

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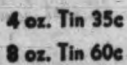
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Renewal will be discussed at a cabinet meeting in a few days. It is stated

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passenger train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed yesterday when the locomotive left the track near Edgely twenty-five miles north of here.

"I had pimples and blackheads for nearly two years. The pimples were scattered all over my face and were hard, large and red, causing severe pain. They were so numerous that I could not even look at myself in the mirror. The irritation prevented me from sleeping.

"I used different remedies but they did not help any. A friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I purchased some, and after using three boxes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was completely healed." (Signed) Steve Barowsky, Chicago, Ill.

Buy Cut. Ointment 25¢ and Soc. Talcum Soc. Sold everywhere. Sample sent free. Address Canadian Depot: J. T. Watt Company Limited, Montreal.



HEINZ PRODUCTS

Tasting Demonstration of Heinz Canadian-grown and Packed Products all next week. An opportunity to get acquainted with these appetizing foods. Special prices on all lines.

Welsh's Grape Juice Pints, 35¢; quarts, 65¢	Robin Hood Fine Cake Flour large mixing bowl free with every large packet, for 35¢
Bovril Brand Corned Beef 1-lb. tins, 2 tins 35¢	Wheat Hearts for Summer Por- ridge, 5-lb. sacks 25¢
Vi-tone, 1-lb. tins 49¢	Canada Dry Ginger Ale, pints, per dozen \$2.25
Wagstaff's Pure Jelly, Bramble or Blackcurrant, 4-lb. tin 63¢	Ranier Hop Flavored Pure Malt 2 1/2-lb. tins 65¢
Snowcap Pilehards 1-lb. tall tins 10¢	Demarara Sugar, 4 lbs. 25¢
Trident Meat and Fish Paste Per jar 15¢	Imported Gelatine, per oz. 5¢
Pure Fresh-ground Coffee Per lb. 25¢	Blue Ribbon Jelly Powders All flavors, 4 for 27¢
	Broken Pekoe Tea Wonderful value, lb. 25¢

H. O. KIRKHAM & CO. LTD.

612 Fort Street
NEW TELEPHONE NUMBERS
68131 Groceries (3 Phones) 68135 Meats, Fish, Provisions (2 Phones)
68031 Fruit 60251 Office and Delivery Inquiries

SUMMER COTTAGES TO RENT AT OCEAN BEACH

Apply to T. Milburn, at Kirkham's, Fort Street.
Daily Free Delivery From Kirkham's Fort Street Store to Ocean Beach.

SMALL'S BAKERY

3 Stores for Your Convenience
641 FORT 1515 DOUGLAS 784 YATES
Watch Our Window for Daily Specials

Proudly Mentioned

PEOPLE are proud to mention, "I got it at Weiler's, because Weiler's is known throughout Canada for quality... beauty... good taste... in fine furnishings for the home. You will like our moderate prices. They assure you the utmost in value.

WEILER'S

Established 1862
Quality Furnishings for the Home
GOVERNMENT STREET



"Above the Average" Operators

IN AN BEAUTY PARLOR OF HAIRDRESSING SERVICE

FIRTH BROS.

709 Fort Street
(You Just Walk In)

GIRLS WALK TO WIN BIG TRADE

Novel Campaign Started By English Rubber Shoe Factory

Liverpool, May 23 (By The Canadian Press—By Mail)—Two girls are playing an important part in a campaign begun by a local factory to win trade worth \$50,000,000 from foreign markets. And all the girls have to do is walk. They are testing British-made rubber shoes, hundreds of thousands of which are to be put on the market this year. Punctually at 9 o'clock in the morning, the girls report at the factory for duty. They don shoes, straight from the works, and buckle on a belt to which a pedometer is attached, meas-

Such lather!
Such refreshing
fragrance, such skin
softening and cleansing!

Baby's Own Soap

10 Individual Cakes

WHITE-YELLOW MARRIAGES IN B.C. ADVOCATED

Dr. C. Hill-Tout Says Inter-marriage of Races Would Solve Racial Problem

Canadian Press
Toronto, May 23.—Intermixing and marriage between the Japanese and Chinese and white races in British Columbia would not only settle the so-called racial problem, but the result of such a policy would be superior to both the present white and yellow races, in the opinion of Dr. Charles Hill-Tout, noted Vancouver anthropologist, expressed in an interview here yesterday.

In ten generations, if racial and cultural prejudices should be broken down and crossbreeding continued, the characteristics of the new race would be fixed, said Dr. Hill-Tout, who is attending the annual sessions of the Royal Society of Canada.

SOLUTION TO RACE WAR

Only by intermarriage to the fullest degree could Dr. Hill-Tout see any solution to the possibility of an ultimate race war, with the colored peoples against the whites. "I think such a conflict is a possibility," he said, "if we don't check up on our air of superiority in dealing with the Asiatic peoples and give India self-government. That seems the only way to me of preventing India from aligning itself with some enemy of Europe."

"All this foolish prejudice of race—just as strong on the part of the Japanese—should be broken down," he continued. Denying emphatically the common belief that a mixture of the races usually retains the vices of both and the virtues of neither, Dr. Hill-Tout said that was simply because, "with our cultural prejudice, the resultant product is forced back into the lower of the two races culturally." It was that way with the half-breeds of western Canada, he said, who on account of the race pride of the whites were forced back to live with the Indians.

House Wedding Unites Young Local Couple

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hickin, 723 Belmont Avenue, last night when their only daughter, Edith Irene, became the bride of Edward Thomas, eldest son of Mr. Frank Thomas, Cedar Hill Road. The officiating minister was Rev. O. M. Sanford. The bridal couple stood under a lovely floral arch and wedding bell, the rooms being prettily decorated with calla lilies, roses and lupines. The bride wore a pretty dress of pink silk chiffon and pink hat to match, and carried a lovely bouquet of roses and maidenhair fern. The bridesmaid was Miss Betty Thomas, sister of the groom, dressed in pale pink silk and carried roses and maidenhair fern. The bride was given in marriage by her father, the best man being Mr. Henry Hill.

Following the service, a reception was held where Mrs. Hickin assisted in receiving the guests wearing a frock of silk figured crepe in colorings of fawn and orange, and pale green picture hat. Supper was served from a table decorated with flowers and centered with a three-tier wedding cake. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas left on the midnight boat for Vancouver and on their return to Victoria will make their home at 650 Admiral's Road. Among the many handsome wedding gifts was a substantial cheque from the employees of the firm of Davidson & Thomas, where the groom is employed.

China Painting Display—For several years now a china painting contest has been conducted at the Y.W.C.A. under the girls' work department. Mrs. W. A. Willis has been the very capable teacher, and it is under her supervision that the pupils are holding a display of the year's work on Tuesday, May 26, from 3 to 9 o'clock. Tea will be served during the afternoon, and anyone interested in the work of the class will be most welcome.

ENGAGEMENT IS ANNOUNCED

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gell of Mayo, near Duxton, are spending the week-end in Victoria as the guests of Mrs. Percy Anderson, Marguerite Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Curtis and family of 1617 Camosun Street, accompanied by Miss Thelma Dugg, left today by motor for Ladysmith and Nanaimo, where they will spend the week-end.

After visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Bale of Stadacona Avenue, for the last few weeks, Mr. H. H. Bale will sail to-morrow morning aboard the St. Emma Alexander for San Francisco.

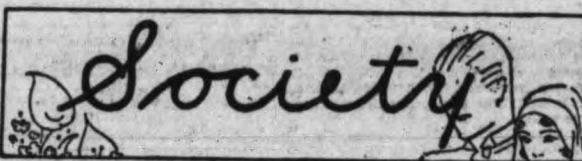
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Photo by Stephens-Cosmer

THE BRIDAL GROUP AT COLVILLE-GALE NUPTIALS



The bridal group at the marriage of Miss Myrtle Gale and Viscount Colville of Culross, which was solemnized at St. Stephen's Church, Mount Newton, on Thursday afternoon. The photograph, taken at "Point Colville," shows: From left to right, standing, the Dowager Viscountess Colville of Culross, the bride and bridegroom, Viscount and Viscountess Colville, Mrs. H. B. Gale, mother of the bride, and Hon. John G. Colville, brother of the groom. In front, the Misses Ethel and Lois Gale, the bridesmaids.



About fifteen members of the Alpine Club left this morning for Leechtown to spend the week-end.

Miss Patricia Ryan, who is attending St. Margaret's School, has gone over to Vancouver to spend the holiday week-end with her mother, Mrs. E. J. Ryan.

Among the passengers who arrived on the R.M.S. Niagara on Thursday evening from the Antipodes was Hon. Mrs. K. A. Vane, who is en route east.

Miss Grace Burris of Vancouver is spending the week-end in Victoria as the guest of Miss Jeannette Cann, Beach Drive.

Miss Esther Roberts of Methuen is spending a few weeks in Seattle as the guest of Laurence Conklin (net Grace Witty).

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Goward, York Place left yesterday afternoon for Qualicum, where they will spend the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Harris and her granddaughter, Miss Beverly Grant, have returned to their homes in Victoria after a trip to California.

Mr. John McQueen and Miss Gloria McQueen of Winnipeg are among the prairie visitors in the city for an extended holiday.

Mrs. E. Turner, Dallas Road, announces the engagement of her only daughter, Annie, to Mr. Frederick John Fry, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Fry, Craigflower Road, the wedding to take place in June.

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Captain and Mrs. J. W. Troup left this afternoon on their steamer, The Cruiser, for Saturna Island, where Capt. Troup, as guest of command of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, will take the salute of the opening cruise of the club. Captain and Mrs. Troup will have with them on the cruise, their daughter, Mrs. H. Ebert, their grand-children, Miss Audrey and Master Jimmy Ebert, and Major and Mrs. Nelson Gibson.



Mrs. C. P. Armstrong and Mrs. M. F. Driscoll entertained yesterday evening at a dinner party at their home on York Place, Oak Bay, when their guests included Mrs. W. Pope, Mrs. W. C. Thackray, Mrs. Dorothy Cockburn, Mrs. J. W. Spencer, Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. J. W. H. Ker, Miss Bodwell, Miss Tina Mowbray and Miss Gladys Irving.

The many friends of E. A. Taylor of Victoria will be glad to know that he is recovering from a serious operation which was performed in Nanaimo Hospital four weeks ago. Mr. Taylor was taken ill while on a business trip up the Island. Mrs. Taylor has been with him in Nanaimo, and she hopes before many weeks to be able to return to their home in Hampton Court, Victoria.

Mr. F. J. Neary and Miss Lillian Neary, who have been visiting in Victoria with Mr. Neary's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. P. Coleman of Belmont Street, will leave Victoria to-morrow morning aboard the liner Emma Alexander for their home in Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Robert Molson of Victoria, and Miss Laura Audain and James Audain, who have been spending a few days in—Vancouver, were the guests of honor at a dinner party given by Mrs. J. W. Stewart at her home, "Ardiva," Shaughnessy Heights, on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. J. R. Parsons and her daughter, Miss Peggy Parsons, who left with Col. Parsons recently for St. John, N.B., have been much-feted in Toronto, where they have been visiting an uncle, Mr. John A. Gunn entertained at a luncheon for Mrs. Parsons, and Mrs. Herbert Burns gave a bridge party in her honor recently.

This evening at 8 o'clock the wedding will take place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. O'Brien of the Fairview Hotel, when the bride, Miss Rose B. O'Brien, of Fraser Valley, and Mr. Alec Davies of Goldstream, following the wedding ceremony reception will be held. The honeymoon will be spent on the mainland.

Mr. G. R. Tonkin of Kuala Lumpur will arrive in Victoria Monday morning aboard the Orient, and will spend a few days here with Mr. and Mrs. H. Noble of Island Road before proceeding to England. Mr. Tonkin has been with the Malay Mail and is going to London to act as correspondent there for a Singapore daily paper.

Mrs. Mark Graham entertained this afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. O'Brien of the Fairview Hotel, when her guests included Mrs. Charles Howell, Mrs. G. Tallamy, Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Mrs. H. H. Hare, Mrs. J. W. Hudson, Mrs. James Wood, Mrs. Walter Walker, Mrs. Douglas Graham, Mrs. W. G. Crawford, Miss Helen Crawford, Miss Florence McNeill, Mrs. Aubrey Kent, Mrs. Arthur Kerr, Mrs. C. E. Whitaker, Mrs. Roy Macdonald, Mrs. E. Webb, Mrs. James Sherratt, Mrs. J. Gorman and Mrs. Kenneth Perry.

In honor of the approaching marriage of Miss Elsie Gates, Mrs. J. P. Thompson, Agate Street, entertained on Wednesday afternoon with a miscellaneous shower and cards. The gifts were presented in a beautifully-decorated box in shades of blue. Winners at cards were Mrs. Hirst and Mrs. Enley, present were Mesdames Gates, Gordon, Fraser, Hirst, Sherratt, Enley, Galloway, Sangster, Quayle, Townsend and the Misses Elsie Gates, Ann

4X Quality
Macaroons
(In Cartons)
Crisp, crunchy
macaroons... a
delightful dairy
for tea or
every day at your
door.
Per Carton
25c.

2 Quality
PRODUCTS
CANADIAN BAKERIES
LIMITED

League Installs Year's Officers With Ceremony

A large gathering of members of the League No. 5, Canadian Daughter League, and visitors from Assembly N 30, met Thursday evening at Shrin Hall, when Mrs. W. D. Todd, past grand president, assisted by Mrs. G. H. Gas-

diner, as grand marshal, installed the officers for the ensuing year. President, Mrs. H. H. McInnis; first vice-president, Mrs. E. Stewart; second vice-president, Mrs. Keefe; chaplain, Mrs. L. Otto; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. C. Pike; recording secretary, Mrs. Kinney; financial secretary, Mrs. Ormiston; treasurer, Mrs. Boleston; historian, Mrs. O. Adams; pianist, Miss I. Rowe; inner guard, Mrs. Jeanne; outer guard, Mrs. Charles Jr.; past president, Mrs. G. H. Gasdiner; press correspondent, Mrs. H. E. Holden. A beautiful bouquet of red carnations was presented to Grand Past President Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Gardiner and assistant pianist, Mrs. Bennett, receiving corsage bouquets; flowers were also presented to newly installed officers.

The assembly reaffirmed their stance regarding the marking of Canadian-made goods, and ordered a further letter sent to Canadian products group of the Junior Chamber of Commerce commending them for their efforts to have all goods wholly or partially made in Canada so marked that the consuming public are able to see at a glance where they are made.

Mrs. Todd in a brief address, commented upon the steady progress being made in the work of the assembly and congratulated the members upon the hearty co-operation and good will together for the good of the order and presented them with a creed card pledging loyalty to the ideals for the welfare of Canada. The refreshment committee under convener Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Laxton and Mrs. Todd, served supper in the dining-room, all the tables being prettily decorated for the occasion. The officers appointed to attend the grand council convention in Edmonton were Mrs. McInnis, Mrs. Pike, Mrs. Gardiner will also attend.

Mrs. Herridge To Unveil Portrait On Canadian Boat

London, May 23.—Before sailing for Canada on the Empress of Britain, which makes her maiden voyage on Wednesday, Mrs. W. D. Herridge, formerly Miss Mildred Bennett, wife of Canada's minister to the United States, will visit the Canadian destroyer Skeena which she christened when it was launched last autumn. She will unveil a portrait of herself which hangs in the officers' wardroom.

CHILDREN CRY FOR IT!



FIVE million modern mothers will tell you that children DO cry for Fletcher's Castoria. For mothers always give a few drops of this pure vegetable preparation when a child has any of the symptoms that tell of sluggish bowels, colic, or other upsets. When tiny tongues are coated and breath is bad. When a child is restless; irritable. Always soothing and comforting to an infant—yet it is effective for children in their teens. You never have to coax children to take Castoria; they love its taste. Be ready for the next case of sour stomach, constipation, or other need for Castoria! When buying look for the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on wrapper.

Let Us Do Your Picture Framing
We have just received a new shipment of mouldings—so have a very large selection.
We do artistic work at reasonable charges.
Only disabled soldiers employed.
THE RED CROSS WORKSHOP
384 JOHNSON STREET
K. M. P. 1931

Personal and Societies



SHRINE UNIT AT SOLARIUM OPENED TO-DAY

Colorful Ceremony Draws Big Crowd to Malahat Beach; Gizeh Temple Band Plays

The Queen Alexandra Solarium at Malahat Beach was en fête this afternoon, when a large crowd of friends of the institution gathered for the formal opening of the handsome and spacious new unit presented to the Solarium by the Ancient and Accepted Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, as part of its programme to aid crippled children's hospitals. Flags spelling a message of greeting, arranged by the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides recruited among the little inmates, lent a festive air to the proceedings, a picturesque note of color being also added by the presence of the Gizeh Temple Shrine Band in its handsome uniforms and other representatives of the order in their regalia.

The ceremony opened with the singing of the hymn of praise, "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow," accompanied by the Shrine Band under the direction of Bandmaster J. M. Miller. This was followed by the invocation pronounced by Rev. Major Barton.

OPENING CEREMONY

The opening ceremony was performed by Dr. Emory C. Jones of New Westminster, illustrious potentate of Gizeh Temple, who told of the work being carried on by the shriners for the benefit of crippled children, and commended the Solarium for the excellent work it was doing in the restoration to health of many potential citizens of Canada.

W. B. Lanigan, president of the Queen Alexandra Solarium, on behalf of the board of directors, thanked the donors for their very generous gift which came at a time when additions to the building were imperative to accommodate the many child patients seeking admission. Mr. Lanigan briefly reviewed the progress of the Solarium since its inception, telling of the wonderful work carried out under the direction of Dr. Cyril Wace, the superintendent, and his very efficient staff.

BAND GIVES CONCERT

At the close of the formal proceedings the Shrine Band contributed a programme of musical numbers for the entertainment of the little inmates, who were delighted by the concert.

Tea was served by Miss Stone, the lady superintendent, and the efficient members of her staff, assisted by Women's Institute members. The handsome band, which will cost about \$35,000 when completed, was inspected by the many visitors, who admired its spacious, well-planned arrangements and splendid equipment. The new unit will provide much-needed additional accommodation for little patients, of whom there are still a number on the waiting list. Among the representatives of the Gizeh Shrine Temple present at the ceremony were the trustees: James W. Hudson, Charles A. Welch, George M. Purdie, William O. Wallace and Edward E. Leason.



Pets!

Vacation days will soon be here and what is more companionable to the kiddies than a lovable pet? Buy now! Your selection from which to choose will be found in the Live stock ads in The Times Want Ads to-night.



News of Clubwomen

Purple Star. — Victoria Purple Star, L.O.B.A., held their regular business meeting Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. W.M. Mrs. Shand presiding, D.M. Mrs. Skett assisting. Gratifying financial reports were returned and affiliation took place of Mrs. Carver, from Rose of Sharon No. 562. It was decided to hold a garden party in June at Mrs. Trowsdale's home, with Mrs. Baron as convener. Final arrangements will be made at the next social meeting. It was also arranged to hold a mock auction social after the next meeting, there will also be a programme. The next meeting will be on Wednesday, June 3.

Chapter to Meet. — The regular monthly meeting of the Valentine Harvey-Beaumont Boggs Chapter, I.O.D.E. was held on Thursday evening at headquarters. The regent, Mrs. D. P. W. Maunell, presided. The usual reports were read and adopted. It was decided to hold the next meeting in the afternoon at the home of Mrs. G. T. Hughes, 5136 Balfour Avenue, the date to be announced later.

Catholic Bridge Party.—The bridge and five hundred card party which the Diocesan Subdivision of the Catholic Women's League planned on holding Thursday afternoon, May 28, will take place at 8.15 o'clock that evening instead, in the new Memorial Hall of the Church of Our Lady of Peace in Old Esquimalt Road, where it is hoped many friends will assemble for a pleasant evening.

Fairfield Choral Society.—The Fairfield Choral Society will close a successful season's work by holding a social evening on Wednesday evening next, when members and friends will enjoy cards, games and dancing in Harmony Hall.

Victoria West Garden Party.—The Victoria West United Church Ladies' Aid will hold their annual garden party on June 10, opening at 9 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. J. Burgess, Selkirk Avenue, has kindly offered her grounds, by the George waters, for this event. There will be stalls of home cooking, plain and fancy sewed, candy, ice cream and strawberries, and afternoon tea will be served on the balcony.

St. Columba Junior W.A.—The forty-ninth meeting of the St. Columba's Junior W. A. was held on Monday. The members present were: Muriel Rodman, Sybil Rodman, Edith Gardner, Patsy Gilham, Myrtle Flaxton, Mona Watling, Edith Scott, Evelyn Ferguson and Trevor Watling.

Alumnus to Hold Tea.—The Alumnus Association of St. Joseph's Hospital will hold a silver tea at the nurses' home on Saturday afternoon next from 3 till 5 o'clock, to which all friends are invited.

Margaret Rock Robertson Chapter.—The monthly meeting of the Margaret Rock Robertson Chapter I.O.D.E. will be held on Tuesday at 8 o'clock in the headquarters, Union Building.

Daughters of England.—The business meeting of Lodge Princess Alexandra No. 18, Daughters of England, was held on Thursday in the S.O.E. Hall, Worthing. President Sister Gordon in the chair. The members were made for church parade to be held on May 31, members to meet at 7.15 o'clock at the corner of Quadra and Mason Streets, proceeding to the First Baptist Church.

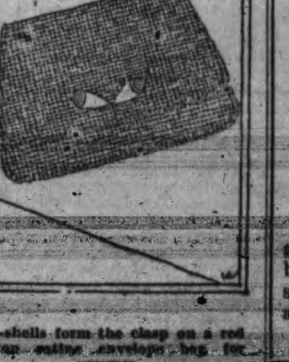
Drill practice will be held on Thursday afternoon at 2.15 o'clock in the hall. On account of the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Emery, a letter of thanks was ordered sent for the successful card party given at her home on May 28.

Royal Oak. — A christening of interest took place last Sunday in St. Michael's Church. Rev. P. Conley officiating, when the infant daughter of Major W. G. and Mrs. Cunningham, Wellington Road, received the name Jean Valencia Glencairn. The godmothers were Mrs. Conley, Mrs. Strutt, Miss M. Bastedo with Robt. Webb as godfather. The guests included Rev. and Mrs. F. Conley, Major W. G. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Strutt, Miss M. Bastedo, Mrs. Hoole, Mr. and Mrs. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, the Misses Sylvia and Diana Cunningham and Mr. Reeves.

Mrs. A. Laycock, Dunsterville Avenue, accompanied by Mrs. W. Allison, East Spanish Road, left on Thursday to spend a few days in New Westminster.

Rev. W. C. and Mrs. Frank of White Rock, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Grant, "Bonnie Doone," have returned home.

FASHION PLAQUE



WELL-KNOWN GIRLS TO SING IN CHORUS AT JUBILEE JUNIOR W.A. BALL



—Photo by Gibson

These well-known members of the younger social set will sing and dance in the chorus of the song to be given by Mrs. W. B. Wilson at the charity ball with which the Junior W.A. of the Jubilee Hospital will mark the reopening of the Beach Hotel on Friday evening next. Miss Mary Campbell will also sing a solo, accompanied by a chorus. Both choruses are being trained by Mrs. E. C. McQuade and the dresses are being specially designed by Mrs. Helen Lindsay and Miss Louise Wilkerson; lower, Mrs. W. Haidane, Mrs. Y. Bendred and Miss Inez Ker. The proceeds of the ball will be used by the Junior W.A. for the maintenance of the ward which it has recently furnished for sick infants at the Jubilee Hospital.

OTTAWA SOCIAL AFFAIRS FEW

Stag Dinner at Rideau Hall For M.P.'s Among Engagements

Ottawa, May 23.—The capital has been unusually quiet socially this past week, with little entertaining in the official set. A stag dinner was given at Rideau Hall for members of Parliament, His Excellency the Earl of Bessborough being host. Otherwise social activity at the official residence of the Governor-General and Countess Bessborough was pretty much at a standstill.

Mrs. Thomas G. Murphy, wife of the Minister of the Interior, entertained at two luncheons during the week. One of the private dining-rooms of the Parliamentary restaurant was used for the functions, held for seasonal visitors. Tables were adorned with tulips of brilliant hue and covers were laid for twenty-four guests one day, and an even score the next.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, entertained along with Mrs. Guthrie at a supper party, also for seasonal visitors thirty guests made up the party. Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, was host at dinner last evening for parliamentarians. Senator and Mrs. George Lynne Staunton of Hamilton, Ont., who have been in the capital for the session, will next week on the Duchess of Athol for Ireland to occupy their summer home in Galway.

QUEEN VISITS STOKE POGES

London, May 23.—Queen Mary, accompanied by two ladies-in-waiting and an equestrian, recently paid a visit to Stoke Poges Church, immortalized by the poet Thomas Gray in his "Elegy." She afterwards went on to the Penn-Gray Society's museum nearby, where she showed particular interest in a first edition of poems by Gray published in 1768 and containing a drawing of the old manor house as it stood before the greater portion was destroyed by fire in the 18th century.

AUNT HET



None of our folks ever got up very high in the world, but Cousin Joe was a deputy sheriff once an' Sue married a preacher.

Mrs. Kate Merrick Is Sent to Gaol For Fourth Time

London, May 23.—For the fourth time in her career as a "Night Club Queen of England," Mrs. Kate Merrick, mother-in-law of two poets, was sent to jail yesterday for her alleged irregular activities as a professional entertainer.

Accused of selling liquor at her "46 Club" without a license and of permitting unlawful gaming, she was sentenced to seven months at hard labor, fined £30 and assessed £30 court costs.

Her counsel said she had been ruined by the falling value of her investments, and ran this night club as a means to paying her debts.

Royal Betrothal Love Match Says Lady-in-waiting

Berlin, May 23.—The engagement of Princess Ileana of Roumania to the Archduke Anton of Hapsburg announced recently is "an absolute love match," according to one of Princess Ileana's ladies-in-waiting. The Archduke and the princess are both flying enthusiasts and skilled pilots.

"The princess is deeply in love with her fiancé, and all her friends predict for her a most happy life," the lady-in-waiting said. "No date has been fixed for the marriage, which will, of course, take place in Bucharest."

BRIDE AND HER ATTENDANTS



WOMEN STARTLE RENO GAMBLERS

Police and Crowds Excited; All Fuss Caused By Baby on Train

Reno, Nev., May 23.—Center Street Reno's gambling row, was thrown into turmoil yesterday evening when through-poured out of the gaming halls and police prepared to swing their newly-purchased machine guns into action.

The excitement started, when four frantic women dashed madly from a gambling resort and ran down the street shrieking for the police, the fire department and the mayor—and in the end falling into the arms of two taxicab drivers.

"My baby! My baby!" wailed one of the women.

Out into the streets came the crowds that had filled the gaming halls. The police rushed forward, but the women did not want the police any more. They wanted the taxicab drivers.

However, the police did learn the four women had stepped off a Southern Pacific train just to have a look at the gambling. They became interested. The train left. On the train were all their belongings and a baby belonging to one of the women.

The police were sympathetic. They cleared the way and sent a motorcycle in advance of the two taxicabs into which the women were quickly loaded. The train, the baggage, the baby and the four women were reunited at Sparks, three miles east of Reno.

PETER PEEBLES PASSES AWAY

Mainland Pioneer Was Father of Brownie Peebles, Noted Singer



—Photo by Easthope

LOCAL SOPRANO SECOND IN B.C. CHAMPIONSHIP

Miss Grace Platt Two Marks Behind Winner, Mrs. Myrtle Thomas of Vancouver

Vancouver, May 23.—Mrs. Myrtle Thomson of Vancouver was awarded first place in the vocal competition for the silver championship cup at the B.C. musical festival this evening. Mrs. Thomson succeeded Miss Isabella Crawford of Victoria as holder of the cup. Yesterday she compiled a rating of ninety-one marks, two ahead of her nearest competitor, Miss Grace Platt of Victoria. George Keatley, Vancouver, was third with eighty-eight marks, while Frank Spooner of Victoria was fourth with eighty-five marks.

JUNIOR PIANO

In the junior piano contest, open to competitors who had gained medals and honors in other tests during the period of the festival, in classes 69 and 74, the winner was Peter McFarlane, Vancouver, who took the Victoria Ladies' Musical Club silver cup. Pat Custance of Vancouver came next with a marking of eighty-nine, and Blanche Fry, also of this city, with eighty-eight marks.

In class 8 for church choir, the Fairview Baptist Church choir, W. H. Gillman conducting, took the James Morgan memorial shield, donated by West Vancouver Choral Society.

The class 28 for junior high schools competing for the Vancouver Masonic shield, held during the past year by Templeton Junior High School, Vancouver, the present holders, having no opponents, were permitted to hold the shield with a marking of 174.

BOYS' CHOIRS

In class 30 for boys' choirs from day schools, competing for the O. B. Allan shield, the winner was Tecumseh School, Vancouver, Doris Dobson conducting. The marks awarded were 542 for preliminary and final. Walter Moberly School, Miss E. Magee conducting, came next with an aggregate marking of 540, for preliminary and final tests.

In class 36, quartettes, competing for silver medals presented by George Cooper, the winner was the Scottish choir quartette of Vancouver, which took a marking of eighty-eight with its medals. Next came a group comprising Edith Bingham, Mary Lade, Bert Till and George Wilson, Vancouver, the marks awarded being eighty-six, the Revi quartette of this city came next with eighty-five marks.

In class 56, folk songs contest, competing for the Vancouver Burns Fellowship gold medal, there were five entries, the winner being Florence Emanuele, Vancouver, contralto, who took eighty-six marks for her interpretation of "Wandering Willie."

In class 59, vocal solo for men, Scottish folk songs, the test piece was "Oh Mount and Go." There were nine entries competing for the Vancouver Burns Fellowship gold medal, which was awarded to A. Houston of Vancouver.

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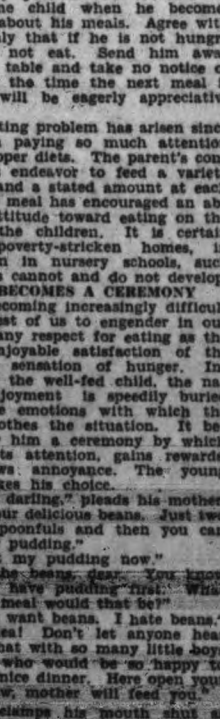
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Your Baby and Mine

By MYRTLE NEVER ELDERED

PETER PEEBLES PASSES AWAY

Mainland Pioneer Was Father of Brownie Peebles, Noted Singer



Care much one way or the other about the beans, but this exhibition is vastly pleasing to his ego.

"John," says his father sternly, "Open your mouth. We're all waiting for you!"

And so they are. The whole dinner is a "standstill" while Buddy, the showman, puts on his act. They know well enough that if he does not finish his beans mother will be in a position to have to refuse him the pudding. And what a horrid howl that sets up. Even one spoonful of beans will be sop to his mother; just the least indication that he is obeying her and she can graciously relent and serve the pudding.

Oh, these modern dinner tables! Food in abundance, well chosen and well cooked, and these reluctant infants who demand pennies, puddings, promises, and entertainment before they deign to enjoy it.

Reveries' Dance.—In accordance with many requests the Revellers will hold a flannel dance on Friday, June 12, at the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Uplands. The proceeds will go to help the club to continue its work as a member of the Service Club's Council and in its regular programme of assistance to charitable organizations. Dancing will continue from 9 to 1 o'clock and Len Acre's four-piece orchestra will be in attendance. Refreshments will be served. Tickets can be obtained from any member of the club.

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Phone Garden 4042 and make your appointment—NOW.

New Health Clinic
1301 Central Building
Victoria, B.C.

Former Hits Ball At Furious Clip For Mark of .438

OMMY GREEN **HANDLES CLUB**

Chief of Police Heintley will superintend the course and will see that runners must be in good physical condition and must be prepared to undergo a medical examination if called upon to do so.

Team Wins Match Against Huskies

Football Match Will Be Played Monday

will line up as follows: Shrimp
Burgess, Tupman; Scanlon, Mol-
r; Taylor, Fish, McDonald, Ed-
Cosler, Linsley and McAllister
Garrison will be reserves.

Playing Fields Are Important Factor In Life of Every City

IRA DERN TO MEET KRUSE

Forced to hurry to Los Angeles in order to be in the city five days before his match, as laid down by a new commission rule in California, Dr. Sarppilis was forced to cancel his engagement here for to-

Dern, one of the finest wrestlers in the west, will make his initial appearance here. Yesterday evening in Salt Lake City Dern defeated Howard Cantonwine two out of three falls. Dern has scored victories over such

Cincinnati, May 23.—Hy Sharman of Salt Lake City, Utah, defeated "Silent" Patton of San Antonio, Texas, two out of three falls here yesterday evening. The Texas wrestler took the first fall in 19 minutes 37 seconds with a

Cantonwine took the first in 14 minutes with a double reverse wrist-
lock. Dern won the second in 7 minutes
with an airplane spin and the third in

minutes with another spin. Dern weighed 200, Cantonwine 225, Stanislaus Zbysko, 235, Polish veteran, defeated Bonnie Muir, 210, young Australian, with a reverse body hold in 11 minutes.

**TYLDESLEY IN
FINE BOWLING
PERFORMANCE**

In Cricket Fixture

Langford, May 23.—The University school team visited St. Aidan's School on Wednesday afternoon for a return cricket fixture. The visitors were disposed of in sixteen runs, the St.

stions plan to play in the Metropolitan golf championship over the Crestmont Course in West Orange, N.J., in July, it is announced by the Metropolitan Golf Association. They are Henry Cotton, Aubrey Boomer, Percy Allis and Leslie Cotton. The championship will start

**BILL RUSSELL,
MARY BRYDEN,
SENIOR CHAMP**

the placed second to Helen Eve in the window-jumping.

Among the novelties, Nancy Boyd won the slow bicycle; Joan Campbell the egg and spoon; Winnie Williams the French addition; and Pat Holder and Johnny Gross, the thread-the needle. Mary Young drove the hockey

RESULTS COMPARED

The results of this meet are forwarded to the Provincial and National Boys' Work Boards for awards made by those bodies. Last year the national award, the Gordon Highnall Memorial Shield for Tuxis Squares, was won by the Ramblers Square of Ro-

The boys have as their officials for 14 year's meet: Chief Judge, Archie

2.30 p.m.—Exhibition baseball at Royal Athletic Park, Victoria Elks vs. Shores Jewelry, Vancouver.

3 p.m.—Hydroplane races for Times Trophy at Esquimalt Harbor.

PLAY WITH MEN

clusious with the men. The first sixteen players on each side will play four-ball matches, the remaining players will play four-somes. The usual handicap allowance will be given, namely, three-

The draw follows:
FOUR-BALL MATCHES OFF
HURST TEE
1.00—Mrs. Philbrick (7) and Mrs. Hayward-Wilson (8), vs. A. M. Watson

1.120—Miss Carey (16) and Miss Fitz-
bbon (16), vs. C. W. Pangman (12)
and R. Peachey (12).
1.125—Mrs. A. M. Watson (17) and
Mrs. Hadley (19), vs. W. H. Haldane
(2) and H. J. Davis (14).
1.130—Mrs. Ritheth (18) and Mrs. Dri-

W. R. Moore (16).
1.05—Mrs. Scott (23) and Miss Ruth
nes (24), vs. R. H. Swinerton (16)
and Judge Lampman (20).
1.10—Mrs. Squires (34) and Mrs.
attle (25), vs. W. L. McIntosh (15)
and T. O. Mackay (34).
1.15—Miss McLeod (23) and Miss Tuck

30—Miss Forman (29) and Miss D.
Jan (30), vs. H. J. Crane (16) and
A. Tomalin (18).
35—Mrs. Peachey (25) and Mrs.
Savage (30), vs. Capt. Cox (18) and
Justice Galliher (22).
40—Mrs. Pangman (30) and Dr.
den (32), vs. B. S. Heisterman (20).

Full-star English

yesterday afternoon aboard the Duchess of Atholl. The team will play an exhibition game in Montreal today. The players will then visit Toronto, London, Port William, Winnipeg, Nanaimo, Victoria, Calgary, Vancouver and Ottawa, where they will play teams in those cities.

lin, May 23.—The Federation Internationale de Football met for the first time in twenty years in Germany today to discuss the organization of the world soccer championship on a new system and to lay plans for the inclusion of football in the Olympic

(Additional Sport on Page 14)

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Local Architects Plan Beautiful Homes

The Garden Of 1931

The Rock Garden—Its General Principles—Its Wide Possibilities in Design—Its Extraordinary Capacity for Plants—and Its Year-around Interest.

By JOHN HUTCHISON, F.R.H.S.

We now come to the subject of rock-gardening—and it is a big subject—so big that it will take more than one or two of these articles to cover just the fringe of it.

For many years the average gardener considered rock-gardening as a subject of but little interest to the man with only a small garden. He would visit the large rock gardens and take a look at rock garden plants exhibited at shows, but further than this he did not go. He would approach the subject in a detached manner, thinking that it did not interest him, and go back to his roses, his perennial border or his annuals, leaving the rock garden to the man of acres.

Of late years enlightenment has come to him, and the result is this

most fascinating form of plant cultivation is becoming increasingly popular year by year. It is now common knowledge that the cultivation of Alpine plants is not a rich man's hobby alone. Neither is it exclusively for the connoisseur.

Alpines may be grown in any garden just as easily as roses or border plants, and are no more trouble than any other kind of plant or growth, so that the man who can grow good roses or good perennials can just as well grow good Alpines.

There are two chief reasons that recommend Alpines to the man with the small or average-sized garden. The first is that a suitable collection of plants is full of interest the whole year round. One or another may be in bloom from early spring until late fall, and during the period that they are out of bloom their foliage is, in most

cases, full of interest and beautiful in itself. The second is that a varied and representative collection of plants can be grown in a small space, provided the selection is made with care. The great majority are of low, creeping growth, or form compact cushions. Thus a few square yards of ground will accommodate a considerable collection.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR IMAGINATION

Then there is the rest of rock garden building. Whether the rockery is only a few feet high and a few yards long, or whether it is a mountain chain in miniature, the thrill of constructing it is the same. There is scope for the imagination in designing little peaks, valleys, bold headlands and what-not that cannot be surpassed by any other form of construction. Cascades, waterfalls, pools, bogs and a hundred and one other features may be attempted, and in each case the natural ingenuity of the builder is brought into play.

A great charm about rock garden building is the fact that each one may build as he likes and, provided that the construction is on sound lines, each rock garden, though differing in every way from its neighbor, will be just as interesting.

As the work goes on, infinite variety of detail may be introduced. On low ground between bold rocks there may be a little pool, and around its border a bog for growing subjects that like wet ground. A bold headland may be constructed with its crevices planted with silver saxifages. A gentle shady bank may be covered with the evergreen, mossy saxifages, which are beautiful all the year round, and particularly so when in bloom in April and May. A moraine may be made in a little valley, in which the choicest of Alpine treasures may find a congenial home. Here and there a small retaining wall will have its face planted with sempervivums, sedums and other wall plants.

Rock garden building is exceedingly fascinating, and while the gardener may view the beginning with apprehension, as the work goes on he will find it of absorbing interest and offering unlimited opportunities for the exercise of talent of an artistic kind.

Satisfaction can be obtained only by deciding what the garden is to represent, for, when it is finished, it consists only of an irregular bank of rock. It will not be as attractive as if it were constructed to represent some natural feature.

USE OF NATURAL ROCK

In and about Victoria there are so many places where natural rock exists in place that it is only necessary to clear and clean the rocks in order to have a really natural rock garden. The manner in which the rock occurs will determine the kind of rock garden that is to be constructed. It may be that the outcrop runs to a considerable height, in which case a very good representation of a bold headland may be made. On the other hand, the outcrop may be quite low and the rocks may be treated as a natural outcrop in the foothills would be in nature.

It will be seen that there are two kinds of rock gardens: the natural rock garden, where the rocks have already been placed by nature, and the artificial rock garden where the rocks will have to be placed by the builder. It will be necessary to discuss both these forms of rock gardens separately.

Just as there are two kinds of rock gardens there are also two kinds of rock gardeners. The one has as his object a beautiful picture, made out of rocks and plants, and the other is chiefly concerned with the collection of more or less rare Alpine plants. The latter is often known as a collector and the appearance of his rock garden does not concern him much, provided he is able to make a congenial home for the treasures he has collected or otherwise acquired. We will not concern ourselves with the latter kind of gardener in these articles, because he can take care of himself; but we will deal as fully as possible with the former and his needs.

One must not run away with the idea that a plant is always desirable in the rock garden because it is rare. Some of the rarest of Alpine flowers are of very little garden value, while some of the commonest are the most beautiful subjects that adorn the rock garden.

Next week we will deal with the natural and the artificial rock garden and go into the matter of how best to construct them.

Residence Amidst The Oak Trees In Uplands



Erected just a year ago on one of the most beautiful sites, amidst the oak trees, and commanding fine vistas of woodland and sea, this home is typical of the English domestic style at its best.

The house is set back some distance from the road, the actual location having been chosen with the view of preserving as many of the fine oaks as possible. A curved driveway between green lawns leads to the entrance and garage, the latter being part of the general design of the house.

The floor level is so arranged that there are only three steps at the entrance door; the steps and porch floor are of brick; the doorway is in a

deep recess and opens to the entrance hall beyond.

There is a spacious living-room with bay window and French doors, dining-room, sunroom, breakfast-room, all these overlooking the terrace and garden. The paved terrace runs across the entire garden front of the house, and beyond this, at a lower level, an interesting rock garden has been laid out. The garden itself slopes down to the south boundary of the property.

By the arrangement of the plan all the bedrooms obtain good views, and are light and airy. The principal bedroom has a bathroom adjoining, and

there is a second bathroom, on this floor, both bath rooms being tiled. The whole of the attic is utilised as a children's playroom.

Externally the house is finished in tinted stucco of pleasing texture, and the roof shingles are stained several different tones of red. Windows are of the casement variety, glazed with leaded glass. The heating system is hot water, the plant being operated with oil fuel.

The plans were prepared by P. Leonard James, F.R.A.I.C., and Hubert Savage, A.R.I.B.A., who also supervised the construction.

Efficient And Practical Lighting

Centre fixtures are not in particular favor, but when used should be depended upon for general lighting of moderate intensity only. The tinted bowl is, perhaps, in the best taste, but low wattage should be insisted on. Wall brackets about six feet from the floor, situated at each side of a dressing mirror, are correct from both the health and decorative points of view. The desirability of directing the light on to the face, and not on to the mirror, is obvious. Mirror, glass is objectionable and hardly efficient.

Many larger bedrooms also feature a floor lamp, and small table lamps or night lamps, dimly lit, are attractively effective. A reading lamp attached to the head of the bed is a real comfort when properly arranged. Care should be taken that no direct ray is allowed to meet the eye. The ray should be directed at the book, and there is seldom need for a powerful light that would be reflected from the printed page into the eye of the reader.

A centre fixture close to the ceiling using an enclosing globe of the mushroom or equal type is most efficient and practical. Here a powerful globe should be used, for, with the proper fixture, a flood of veritable daylight will find its way into every corner of the kitchen. No other fixture will be needed except in the larger kitchen, where a cup-shaped wall bracket at the sink or over the range or work table is desirable.

Seldom is there need for a brightly lighted hallway or entrance hall, thereby obviating the danger of glare. Ceiling fixtures are found in the well-appointed larger entrance halls, and large torches standing on the floor are in excellent taste. These are usually used in pairs, although a single standard is often most tastefully incorporated in the decorative scheme of the hall. In passages, a thing almost non-existent in the newer homes, small ceiling fixtures with frosted globes, installed close to the ceiling, are in every way correct.

Even porch lanterns, either of the hanging type or installed on the house wall, are notably not guilty of throwing a direct glare. The antique effect seems most sought after to-day—wrought-iron lanterns beaming a friendly welcome, but never casting a direct ray.

An all-encased central fixture, installed close to the ceiling, is correct in the bathroom, and at either side of the mirror there should be a fixture bearing a heavily shaded 50-watt lamp. This provides just the right degree of glareless, shadowless light.

The basement is often greatly neglected as a result of the idea that any electric light one can see by will do. Only the decorative side of light-

ing is considered, a fact that should for reasons of health and eyesight be corrected. The basement is important, for here light is usually more than necessary. The semi-darkness in the basement, even in the day time, demands light, and health demands proper light. Over the wash tub there should be a fixture similar to the recommended for the larger kitchen for use over the sink. This is also an inexpensive fixture, its cost not being justified by the side-stepping a single visit to an oculist. Oil lamps of the basement should be lighted with wholly-enclosed fixture and a 100-watt lamp.

Many a dented fender would have the unwrinkled smoothness of first day off the showroom floor if a centre light been installed in the garage. An inexpensive fixture, such used in the basement of the home, ideal. A hand lamp, with wire shield and lengthy cord, is just right, giving at shadowed motor parts day night, and the same outlet that set this light also makes possible a new marked night timer, setting the cold-motor-hard-starting trouble of chilly nights.

\$5,000,000 FOR POOR WORK

Improper material in pipe a plumbing fixtures installed by unskilled plumbers costs the residents of Pittsburgh nearly \$5,000,000 a year for plumbing repairs, a survey by the Merchant Plumbers Association of the city, revealed recently. Mineral acids from the mountain districts of Pennsylvania and acids from the steel coal mines, in the city's water supply, cause the pipes and the fixtures to corrode and make replacement necessary, it was explained.

The installation, by trained plumbers of fixtures and pipe made of non-corrosive materials, would stop the corrosion and make the repairs unnecessary, the association has explained to residents of the Pennsylvania city.

INSTALLS THE ROYAL BATH

Before King Prajadhipok of Siam, the world's one remaining absolute monarch, and his royal consort, Queen Rambai Barni, bathed or washed the hands at Ophir Hall, Purchase, N.Y., the royal palace pro-tem for their current visit to the United States, the plumbing in the hall was all removed.

Under the caste system of Siam, the king and queen had to have special installed tubs and faucets that were used by no other member of the royal party. A plumbing contractor was called in by Mrs. Whitehead Reid, owner of the hall and host to the king and queen, to install the special bath tubs and remove the plumbing.

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There are numbers of skilled workmen anxious for jobs at lower wages than at any time for the past eight years.

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Fire has destroyed our sawmill, but it will be rebuilt, and in the meantime we are still in business, as usual, ready to promptly fill all orders of our customers.

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Not Expensive

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High-grade Building Materials

CRANE
905 Government Street, Victoria

CATHEDRAL TO HEAR BISHOP

Ordination of Priest and Deacon to Be Held Tuesday Morning

C. BAZETT GIVES REVIEW OF LIFE

'END OF WORLD' AT JAMES BAY

**REV. W. P. GOARD
WILL LECTURE**

Salt Spring

There was a shower of lovely hand-
richies, and the bride-elect was also
recipient of a beautiful bouquet of
flowers. The wedding feast was served
at the home of Miss D. Crofton.
The bride and groom were joined by
the Rev. Mr. Crofton.

The following are those who attended:
Miss D. Crofton first, Miss D. Crofton
second. Among others present were Miss
Claire Wilson, Dorcas Crofton,
Mrs. Turner, Betty Abbott, Lettie
Straight, Shirley Wilson, Irene O'Neil,
Betty Kingsbury, Nancy Elliott,
Maude Wilson and others.

ASSERTS WORLD NEEDS VISION

...have been attracting large enthusiastic audiences. But the struggle over opera is the struggle is again in the balance. The Communists and Socialists consider it a bourgeois institution. The struggle which of Berlin's three operas is not a new one. Neither Prussian Berlin has any money to spare, like French ones more than enough to keep up the state opera, Unter den Linden. The Republican Opera, Al-

SILVER PRICE "FIXING"

Here are some first-class music books for summer reading: "Stories From the Operas," by Gladys Davidson, of over 300 pages and 106 narratives, together with musical illustrations, describes how these works are therein described. One of the operas now being considered by the Victoria Operatic Society, "Bohemian Girl," is included. "The Opera," by M. Streetfield, said to be really indispensable to opera lovers; Dr. Yorke Trotter's "The Making of Musicians," and a new edition of Sir Henry Wood's "The Gentle Art of Singing," containing numerous "don'ts," is full of argu-

t to the bigotry of your morning
temporary.

The balance is light, forty-three per cent medium and twenty-three per cent heavy. The balance consists of rough and alkaline lands. About twenty-five distinct soil types were observed in this area. Another grouping places this land as forty-eight per cent smooth, twenty-five per cent rolling, twenty-seven per cent hilly or rough. The "burnt-out" soil areas constitute

At Fairfield United Church to-morrow morning "Religion and It's Wider Outlook" will be the subject of the address by Rev. Hugh Nixon. In the

At the Tabernacle of the Christian and Missionary Alliance Rev. Daniel Walker will preach to-morrow morning on "Men Who Knew the Secret of Prevailing With God In Prayer." At the evening service the pastor's subject will be "Men Who Walked With God." This will discuss prophets who knew the mind of God, the judgment coming upon the earth and the refuge God has promised those who obey.

Services to-morrow at the Gorge and Erskine Presbyterian Churches will be as usual. Rev. A. O. Thomson will speak at the morning service at the Gorge on "Opportunity."

Rev. Charles Thomson will have charge of the evening service at the Gorge. The pastor will attend the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada at Toronto and Rev. Charles Thomson will supply the pulpit.

The annual Intercessional service held under the auspices of the I.O.D.E. will be at St. Paul's Garrison Church to-morrow morning at 10.30 o'clock. Standard bearers are asked to assemble

"Stewardship" will be the subject of the morning sermon by Rev. M. A. Richardson in Emmanuel Baptist church. "The Vision We Need To-day" will be the evening theme.

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WHEAT PRICES DROP AGAIN; CHICAGO JULY AT NEW LOW

Wheat prices fell 1 1/2 to 2 cents a bushel to-day, with July wheat in Chicago at 58 1/2, hitting a new low for the crop.

Winnipeg market will be closed Monday.

"Unless there is evidence that the frost damage in the southwest was more severe to-day, it is not expected that wheat prices will hold." The Journal of Commerce.

"Erratic markets are expected until there is more definite indication of what the unusual character of weather in southwest, west and northwest will result in."

Winnipeg, May 23.—Grain market who has been over the western crop section says the situation over an average of eight or nine million acres is almost unbelievable. Black dirt is drifting and there is no sign of crop growth and very little moisture has fallen. These conditions, however, do not cut any figure in a market like this.

Chicago, May 23.—Weather conditions in Nebraska and the southwest are abnormal and are causing uneasiness in the wheat trade. The Chicago Tribune says, "The crop is earlier than last year and prospects have been considered the best known. This, the traders say, should permit of an average loss and still leave a large crop."

A setback in the winter wheat crop, combined with a deficit of moisture in the American and Canadian northwest, creates a situation where there is little disposition to enter the short side and at the same time creates a little more confidence among buyers. In all, it is a weather market that is expected to continue for some time.

Liverpool was closed to-day and will be closed on Monday.

Chicago, May 23.—Early reports show higher temperatures in the southwest, and while there were claims to be damages in yesterday's news items, it was taken several days and warmer weather to show the extent of same. No moisture of consequence is reported from Western Canada with warmer weather prevailing. Generous rains will be needed both sides of the line.

An official Russian estimate to-day places the spring wheat sowings on May 15 at 37,000,000 acres, compared with 35,500,000 at the same time last year.

To-day's weather report says:

Calgary, cloudy to clear, 23 to 54, crop conditions fair to good; Medicine Hat, light southeast wind, part cloudy to rain, crop conditions generally good; Lethbridge, last 24 hours, no rain, 35 to 56, west wind; Edmonton, clear.

Forecast:

Manitoba, part cloudy and little warmer to-day and Sunday, probably a few scattered showers.

Saskatchewan and Alberta, mostly fair and moderately warmer to-day and Sunday, probably a few light scattered showers.

Kansas, generally fair and warmer to-night; Sunday, mostly cloudy, somewhat warmer in southwest and extreme east.

WINNIPEG

(By Logan & Bryan)

Winnipeg, May 23.—Wheat—The wheat market today on a week's tone to-day with prices declining 1 1/2 cents under the close last night. Chicago wheat and corn were also weak, July wheat making a new low record. Very little in the news to account for the break in prices, except that the weather generally was perhaps more favorable in both winter and spring wheat regions, temperatures being higher.

Some showers were reported from Saskatchewan, and the forecast promised further showers over the Canadian west and U.S. spring wheat territory for the week-end.

Trade volume was not large, the market declining with the lack of any support and getting through the daily bids for about one cent. Export business appeared to be flat, only an odd load being worked overnight and nothing doing this morning.

Liverpool market was closed to-day and there was very little foreign news coming through. World shipments are expected to be around 10,000,000 bushels this week, about 8,000,000 going from North America, mostly Manitoba.

However, this wheat was bought some time ago and does not represent new business.

Any short interest that existed in this market had pretty well evened up during the week and there was no indication that the market was likely to be materially helped conditions, and the market perhaps was a little overbought for the same reason.

Further rains or showers, and the lack of export business it will likely be difficult to force prices higher at the present time. Winnipeg futures closed 2 cents to 1 1/2 lower.

Coarse grains—These markets all lost ground in sympathy with the weakness in wheat and corn. While there was not much pressure evidence, the demand was very thin with no export business and very little doing in domestic channels.

Oats closed to 1/2 lower, barley 1/2 lower and rye 1/2 to 1/4 lower.

Flax—Dull, featureless and lower, closing 1/2 to 1/4 lower.

Liverpool was closed about 2 1/2 lower, based on Winnipeg.

Wheat—Open High Low Close

May 23 58 1/2 59 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2

June 23 59 1/2 60 1/2 59 1/2 59 1/2

July 23 60 1/2 61 1/2 60 1/2 60 1/2

August 23 61 1/2 62 1/2 61 1/2 61 1/2

September 23 62 1/2 63 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2

October 23 63 1/2 64 1/2 63 1/2 63 1/2

November 23 64 1/2 65 1/2 64 1/2 64 1/2

December 23 65 1/2 66 1/2 65 1/2 65 1/2

REACTION RULES NORANDA DROPS CANADIAN LIST MOST OF WEEK

Break in Bell Telephone and Montreal Power Ascribed to Distress Selling.

Montreal, May 23.—Montreal Stock Exchange was closed to-day, as well as Monday.

Toronto, May 23.—The broad weakness that characterized New York trading was the chief influence contributing towards steadily declining prices in the Canadian markets this week. With the exception of two occasions, no rebound was offered to the downward trend, indicating a certain amount of distress selling.

Evidence of this was amply illustrated by the action of such sound investment stocks as Bell Telephone and Montreal Power. Two issues that eased off rather sharply.

Aside from these, liquidation appeared quite general, a slight firming up noted at the close. Further indication of the deep-rooted nature of prevailing sentiment was given by the failure of prices to respond to the announcement of lower marginal requirements.

Reaction set in as the week opened and pursued its unabated course for the best part of four days, after which period many new low price levels were recorded. Late on Tuesday afternoon a slight recovery was noted, but the line turned upward for the time being. The rallying tendency was continued right to the closing day, but it became distinctly dull. Prices at the close revealed a distinctly firmer trend as a further dropping off in volume was noted and selling pressure seemed to have been removed for the time being.

London was reported a heavy buyer of Brazilian and wheat, which resulted in a recovery in prices after a week of rather heavy liquidation.

The statement of Montreal Power earnings for the first four months of this year helped to improve sentiment here as well as in Montreal.

Up until midweek, the Toronto list was sick. For six consecutive days the list had declined. Current resistance to the downward trend had not been very pronounced, but support from the buying side was more aggressive, and this was something.

In respect to Brazilian, the mills have received somewhat from the low. The April earnings statement reflected the low exchange rate and the fall in April, net being off \$54,534, while net for the first four months of 1931 was down \$1,518,133.

MANY FALL

The drop during the past week in Page-Henry, Steel of Canada, Dominion Stores, Loblaw, P. K. B. Corporation, International Utilities, Ford "A," Goodyear and Service Stations are all typical of recessions in the price of reasonably favorable intrinsic conditions.

The oil group suffered in net earnings with the rest. Declines in net earnings of the oil companies brought down was due to extraordinary write-off of business and operating profits, in most cases having been well maintained in 1930.

GLT EDGE BONDS AGAIN FAVORED

New York, May 23.—The bond market had a something of a spell to-day. Trading was quiet throughout the list and fluctuations usually were confined to narrow fractions.

However, firmness was quite apparent among the gilt-edge issues, with the exception of United States Treasury and Liberty Bonds, which were generally lower. The Treasury 3 1/2% of 1942, 1943 and the Treasury 4 1/2% of 1942, 1943 were among the most active.

Of the whole list, but the turnover in most governments was limited to a few small sales.

Evidence of the continuing preference for high grade issues appeared in the fractional gains of 1942, 1943 and 1944, Delaware and Hudson 4 1/2%, Western Union 5% and French 4 1/2%.

Trading was much quieter among the railroads than on Friday and prices of most were steady. Moderate volume and narrow mixed changes characterized public utilities.

Armour 4 1/2% of 1939 and United States Rubber 4 1/2% of 1942 were on a few sales. Phillips Petroleum 5 1/2% of 1942 was a feature of the day, reflected a strong demand. Most other railroads fluctuated narrowly.

A gain of about one point in Peruvian 6% of 1940 was the feature of the foreign obligations. Foreign issues as a whole were higher.

NEW YORK CURS

(By Logan & Bryan)

Associated G. & E. A. 10 1/2

Clayton & Co. 10 1/2

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Clayton & Co. 10 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, MAY 23

(By Logan & Bryan)

Electrical and Manufacturing

Ann. Brown Boveri 10 1/2

Electric Auto Light 10 1/2

General Electric 10 1/2

Westinghouse 10 1/2

Westinghouse 10 1/2

Westinghouse 10 1/2

Westinghouse 10 1/2

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STOCKS DRIFT WITH TRICKLE OF LIQUIDATION

Wall Street To-day Has One of Quietest Sessions of the Year

Steel Stocks Easier on Statements of Leaders at Institute Meeting

(Furnished by Logan and Bryan)

New York, May 23.—At the close of the market this afternoon, the Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks stood at 137.90, off 1.50 points for the day; for 20 rails at 138.1, off 0.5 points; and for 20 utilities at 55.67, off 0.31 points.

Story of to-day's market is told by fluctuations throughout the session of the Dow Jones industrial averages as follows:

10:30 a.m.—138.67, up 0.18.

11:30 a.m.—138.35, off 1.21.

12 noon—137.90, off 1.50.

SALES:

10:30 a.m.—100,000.

11:30 a.m.—100,000.

12 noon—600,000 shares, total the day.

Stocks crept lower in one of the quietest sessions of the exchange this year to-day.

A paralysis of speculative activity set in upon the market in the short week-end session, but the trickle of liquidation that has been almost constantly present of late was sufficient to depress most two points each.

Only a few of the day's moves are noted. The turnover was a little over half a million shares. A firm tendency developed for a time in the first hour, under leadership of the railroads, but soon vanished. The bond market also was dull, but a steady tone was maintained.

Chemical shares again were a soft spot. Allied Chemical and Air Reduction lost about two points each. In the rails early gains of about a point in New York Central, Pennsylvania and Southern Pacific were cancelled, and Central dropped two points lower. Union Pacific dropped three in a small turnover.

STEELS UNDER PRESSURE

Steels were under more further pressure, perhaps as a further reflection of the fact that description of conditions in the industry presented by President Farrell of U.S. Steel yesterday. Crucible dropped more than three points to a new low, then regained to last U.S. Steel lost more than a point, and Bethlehem sagged moderately.

STORE STOCKS EASIER

Although the weekly mercantile review reported a little improvement in retail trade, Sears and Woolworth sagged about a point, and Macy lost five.

In the utilities, American Telephone lost about two points, and United Corporation sagged one.

HIT BY MOVIE SLUMP

In the industrial specialties, Eastman was again heavy, losing two points. It is said in the picture industry that this company is feeling the lessened property of the motion picture industry, to which it supplies film.

LOWER INTEREST RATES

Foreign exchanges showed unimportant changes in the main. The pound held close to parity at \$4.86 9/16 to a new low, possibly reflecting withdrawals of foreign deposits in New York banks, on the reduction of interest paid on foreign demand deposits.

TO PAY DIVIDENDS

Montreal, May 23.—Imperial Tobacco of Canada has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 8 1/2 cents on the common, payable June 30, to the stockholders of record June 15.

Dominion Glass has declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the common, payable July 2, record June 15.

CANADIAN G.E. DIVIDEND

Toronto, May 23.—The board of directors of Canadian General Electric Company Limited has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per share, or 2 per cent on the common stock.

It was stated the earnings for the first four months of 1931 were well in excess of dividend requirements, and also that while the company's total volume of business is lower than last year, the sales of incandescent lamps and electric household appliances are being well maintained, and in most cases are ahead of last year.

B.C. INDUSTRIALS AND UTILITIES

(By Melville & Bates)

B.C. Electric 10 1/2

B.C. Power 10 1/2

B.C. Water 10 1/2

B.C. Telephone 10 1/2

B.C. Gas 10 1/2

B.C. Railway 10 1/2

B.C. Forest 10 1/2

B.C. Mines 10 1/2

Public Utility Bonds on the Bargain Counter
International Telephone and Telegraph 5 1/2 of 1935, approx. 90 yield 6.10%
Ottawa Light, Heat and Power 5 1/2 of 1937 at 100—yield 5 1/2%
Central Bldg. C. L. H. BRANSON Phone G 4121

GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION SECURITIES
VICTOR W. ODLUM, BROWN & CO.
121 Union Bldg. E. V. D. GUTHRIE, Manager
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TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE
New York, May 23.—Foreign exchanges easy.
Great Britain—Demand 4.86 7/16; cables 4.86 9/16; 60-day bills 4.84 1/2.
France—Demand 5.15 1/2; cables 5.15 1/2.
Belgium—Demand 12.91 1/2.
Germany—Demand 32.70 1/2.
Holland—Demand 40.10.
Sweden—Demand 26.70.
Denmark—Demand 26.70.
Switzerland—Demand 19.30 1/2.
Spain—Demand 9.80.
Portugal—Demand 4.51.
Greece—Demand 11.51.
Poland—Demand 40.10.
Czechoslovakia—Demand 2.90 1/2.
Yugoslavia—Demand 1.70 1/2.
Rumania—Demand 14.00.
Argentina—Demand 20.50.
Brazil—Demand 6.75.
Tokyo—Demand 49.37.
Shanghai—Demand 20.12 1/2.
Montevideo—Demand 99.85 5/16.
Mexico City—Demand (gold peso) 49.75.

FOREIGN BOND QUOTATIONS
(By Logan & Bryan)

ACTIVE UNLISTED BONDS
(By J. J. Patterson Jr. & Co. Ltd., Toronto)

SILVER LOWER
New York, May 23.—Silver 1/2 lower, followed the reaction in London, where China was reported a seller.

LONDON RATES
London, May 23.—Bar silver, 12 1/2-14 per ounce.
Money, 1 1/2%.
Discount rates: Short bills, 10-12 to 25% Three months, 7 1/2-10%.

Model Airplane
Meet to Be Held Monday Evening
An announcement that the Landsdowne flying field would be occupied by a squadron of visiting planes on Monday has caused the executive in charge of the afternoon, to postpone the event until 6 o'clock that evening.

NEW YORK SUGAR
New York, May 23.—New sugar was quiet to-day and in absence of news, prices were unchanged at 2 1/2 for spot, and 2 1/2 for the granulated.

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HOT BATH WILL RID NARCISSI OF FEEWORMS

OF EELWORMS

Dominion Plant Pathology Laboratory Announces Control For Nematode Disease

The dominion laboratory of plant pathology, which recently discovered and reported the presence of the serious eelworm or nematode disease of narcissus, on Vancouver Island, has warned commercial horticulturists to watch carefully for the characteristic brown swollen roots on the lower parts of the foliage, the dwarfed twisted foliage and the brown lesions between

The disease is caused by a virus, and the horticulturists to watch carefully for the characteristic brown swollen spots on the lower parts of the foliage, the dwarfed twisted foliage and the brown lesions between the inner scales of the bulbs.

The eelworms that cause the disease are so small they cannot be seen with the naked eye, but the Spanish laboratory has been able to detect them by microscopic examination of any bulbs sent in which bear suspicious symptoms.

Dr. W. Newton, pathologist in charge of St. Winston, says the hot water bath treatment is the best. The bulbs are immersed from two to four hours, depending upon the size of the bulbs, in water at 110 degrees F.-111.5 degrees.

The inspection tour of the commercial

"Our inspection tour of the commercial narcissus fields of Washington showed that the time of digging was important. Marked injury was evident when the bulbs were dipped later than three weeks after digging, or if harvested too late or improperly cured," Dr. Newton warns.

The normal time of digging is when the foliage has yellowed and wilted, but before the leaves have become brittle. When the bulbs are to be treated, they should be harvested a week or two earlier while there is still a little green pigment in the lower part of the foliage. The bulbs must be cured in racks in a cool dry well-aerated cellar for at least two weeks and not longer than three weeks before

TREAT FOR BASAL ROT

The hot water will not kill the organisms that cause basal rot unless one pound of copper is added to every

A hot moist air treatment is giving promise, but the apparatus is costly and the practice is still experimental.

KETTLE VALLEY RAIL BRANCH LINE APPROVED

Ottawa, May 23—Third reading was given in the Commons today to a bill introduced by a Conservative member to authorize the Kettle Valley Railway Company to construct a line on the Osoyoos subdivision of its route to the Okanagan valley.

Seeking an explanation of its purpose, A. W. Well, Independent, Comox-Alberni, declared extensions of time had apparently been granted for the bill to be taken ten times in the last thirty years.

This was scarcely correct, said George Strirling, Conservative. There had been only three extensions. There had been only three extensions.

The bill would authorize the construction of a line eight miles long.

Kettle Valley Railway was interrupted by that lake and traffic had been carried across it by scow since 1913, he said. Increased business, particularly in the southern section of the valley, made the construction of the line necessary.

The bill was carried in committee of the whole, and then given third reading.

Royal Standard Egg-Laying Contest

Conducted by The Vancouver Milling and Grain Co., Limited, Vancouver, B.C.
 Week No. 25, Ending May 15, 1911

	Week	Total for the month
R.C.W.L.—		
Adams, A. Victoria	25	1067
Anderson, Wm. B. Vancouver	50	1097
Beard, J. Vancouver	25	1068
Bull, R. E. Sandwick	25	1140
Alvair, H. C. Vancouver	35	1130
Paul, H. H. Vancouver	25	1170
Smith, H. Vancouver	25	1170
Broderick, E. H. Burnaby	4	1185
W. F. & Son, Richmond	25	1185
Gibson, F. J. Cloverdale	31	1227
Evans, F. C. Abbotsford	43	1270
Gray, J. H. Abbotsford	43	1270
Livingston Bros., N. Westminster	50	1270

Homan, M. L. Coghlan	41	980
Washerwood, J. W. Kamloops	34	1032
Jones, F. New Westminster	30	1191
Lucas, F. Coquitlam	49	1289
Lee, S. C. Sidney	45	1167
Miller, Douglas, Langley Prairie	51	1359
Moore, J. B. Milner	17	877
Plaxton, N. E. Victoria	30	828

[illegible]

Sex Linked	W.W. and E.R. Cross	
Anderson, H. C. Hammond	46	1014
Glens Bros. Comox	77	1108
fish bird—F. C. Evans's No. 7	183	egg.
fish pen for week—F. C. Evans	63	egg.
Leading pen—F. C. Evans	1,070	eggs.
Total eggs for week		1990
ineligible and floor eggs		3

production, 81.63%.
Average weight per dozen, 24.97 oz.

Must for the Money

"Law charges are scandalous. Look how much more it costs to get a divorce than to get married."

"Well, isn't it worth more?"

Saccharin is one of the numerous by-products of the gas-maker's refuse, and is 300 times as sweet as sugar. It is a coal-tar derivative.

Dorothy Dix's Letter Box

DEAR MISS DIX—There has been a marked decrease in marriages. We wonder, does the modern woman realize why? The following reasons are the opinions of a club of forty bachelors:

To-day's courtship is unfair. Young men do not make fabulous salaries. A great many young women make as large, and even larger, salaries than the young men. Living is expensive, and it is expected and claimed as a right, that the young man shall at all times be treating the young woman to shows, dinners, or what not, while the young woman can spend her money on clothes or save it.

By what inherent right the modern woman expects and can ethically permit a man to spend his money on her more than we bachelors know. Furthermore, is not the modern woman selfish and unfair not to reciprocate by inviting the modern man to dinner at her home occasionally, or by suggesting a quiet evening at home once or twice a week?

The modern young man is getting tired of the independence and selfishness of the modern young woman. He is refusing to indulge in the expensive sport of courtship, when the whole burden is placed upon his shoulders. He is refusing to marry a type of woman who puts her home secondary to bright lights, entertainment and wish dressing.

We therefore register with you our complaint, but we beseech you not to suggest that the young man should find a different type of woman, for there isn't no such animal.

THE MISOGYNISTS.

ANSWER:

I have frequently warned girls that they were making the high cost of living a pocket-book wreck that left a young man nothing on which to marry. Also, I have pointed out from time to time that in the old days, when a maiden entertained her best beau at home, there were far more weddings than there are in these days, when the girl expects a young man to amuse her by taking her out to restaurants and dinner-dances and cabarets.

As my correspondent ably points out, if a young man spends all of his money in giving a girl a good time he has none with which to buy wedding rings or set up a home. Furthermore, he figures out that if a sweetheart is such a costly indulgence, a wife will be a prohibitive luxury. Undoubtedly the young woman who, when he calls, meets the young man with her hat on and the query, "Where do we go?" kills the goose that lays the golden egg. Because in demanding expensive entertainment she puts it out of the young man's power to marry, even if he wanted to. That is mistake No. 1. Mistake No. 2 is depriving herself of the suggestions that she would derive from a domestic background.

There is nothing that inclines a man's thoughts toward matrimony in a jazz dance hall, nothing that softens his heart to sentiment in a restaurant, where he is subconsciously figuring the price of the meal and wondering if he has money enough to pay for it. But it is far different when he is sitting quietly and comfortably in the girl's parlor or helping her to make fudge in her kitchen. More good matches have been pulled off on the old horsehair sofa by the radiator than ever were in all the high-priced places of amusement put together.

Of course, the idea that the man should pay all the score when he takes a girl out for a good time is a hangover from the days in which women were dependent and had no pocketbooks of their own. Now, when a girl may have as good a salary as her beau, there is no reason why they should not go fifty-fifty in the price of courtship. And if it is not feasible to go Dutch treat, the girl should at least even up by entertaining the young man in her home and staying at home sometimes instead of always requiring to be amused abroad.

But I most emphatically disagree with my correspondent that there are no girls who are willing to be fireside companions to a man. There are plenty of them everywhere.

DOROTHY DIX.

DEAR DOROTHY DIX—Before I married I was a successful business woman earning a good salary. I was interested, happy and contented, because I had something to do and because I could help my family, who are very poor. Now I am married and my husband refuses to let me work. We board. We have no children. I am well and strong, yet for ten years I have done nothing but walk backward and forward in one room like a caged animal. I am miserable, having nothing to do. But the real reason I want to go back to work is because my relatives are in destitute circumstances. They go cold and hungry, sick, without the money to buy medicines. When I sit down to the table to eat my food I choke, because I know they are hungry. When my husband gives me something especially fine to wear I hate it because they are ragged.

My husband will not give me a dollar to give to my people, yet he gives all the time to his. Isn't this unfair?

VERY UNHAPPY.

ANSWER:

It is most unfair and most cruel. If your husband will not give you the money to help your people who need it so badly he should not object to your working and earning it yourself.

Strange that a man should think that when a woman marries she severs all the ties of blood, and that she no longer aches with the sorrows of her own people! Strange that a man should think that a woman could be tender and loving and loyal to him and yet be hard and callous and disloyal to the mother who bore her, to the father who cherished her, to the brothers and sisters who grew up with her!

When a man marries a woman he monopolizes a woman's time. He keeps her from earning money with which she can do as she pleases, and in just common, ordinary honesty he owes it to her to give her some money that she can do with as she pleases.

Many men do not do this, however, and so they drive their wives to stealing from them and to making padded accounts at the stores where they have charge accounts.

And the woman whose husband forces her to deal dishonestly with him hates him for it.

DOROTHY DIX.

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Uncle Ray's Corner

A Little Saturday Talk

A reader asks me to give him ideas on using spare time, in the course of the following letter:

"Dear Uncle Ray: I am sixteen years old and would like to do something to take up my spare time. I have only nights for spare time, but find nothing to do. If I am not asking too much, I would like you to write and tell me what I could do. I feel that almost anything you suggest would be suitable. Your patient reader, 'Ralph Longo.'"

Ralph, my friend, I almost wish I had the same problem you have. Life has speeded up so much for me that my problem is to find time to do a hundred and one things I want to do within a given space. I often say to myself, "How fine it would be if each day contained a few extra hours! Then I could catch up on the letters I want to answer, and could do at least part of the extra things I have in mind to do."

Ralph is only sixteen, however, and during youth time may not move swiftly as it does in later years. From his letter I gather that he is a boy of serious nature and wants to put his time to good use. If you have the same problem he has, the following paragraphs may be helpful.

Think of a whole row of evenings to fill with anything you wish. First of all, I should say, become a regular visitor to a public library. "Browse" among books on the open shelves. "Borrow" books of books you are more interested in, and draw them from the library. Read them and take notes. Keep separate notebooks on "Science," "History," or any other subject which appeals to you. Learn more and more in these fields.

Another thing you may do is to make a collection of some sort. Stamp albums is fun to keep, and may prove instructive. In boys' magazines you will find advertisements of foreign

Uncle Ray

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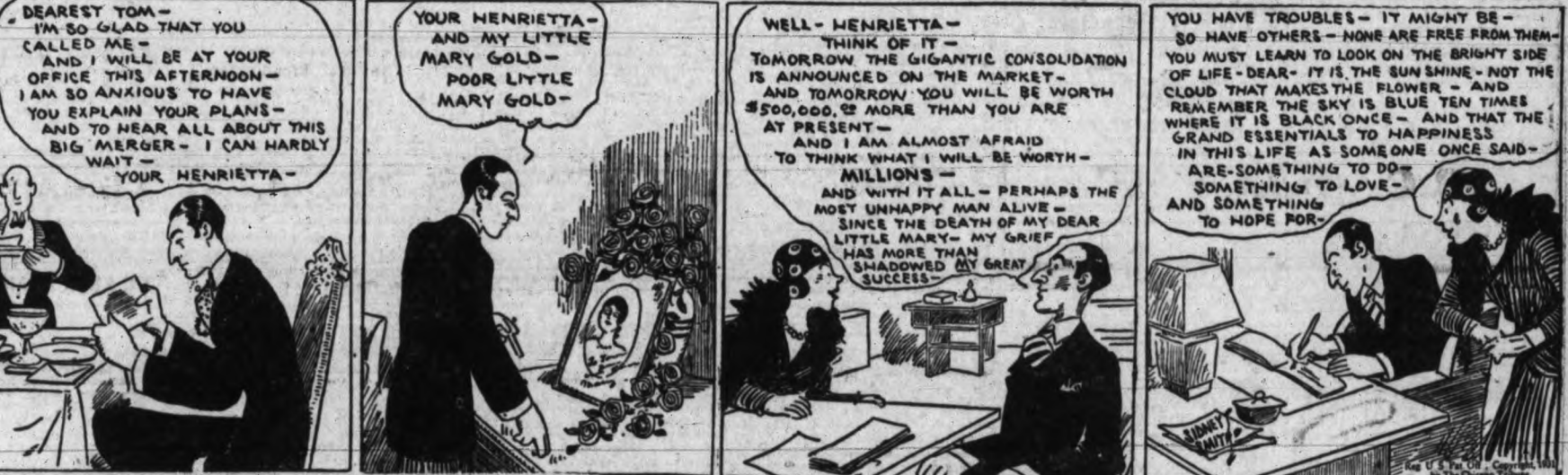
Mr. And Mrs.—



Mutt and Jeff—



The Gumps—



Ella Cinders—



Bringing Up Father—



Boots and Her Buddies—



VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1931

"Red Snow" and Dwarf Trees Like Fairyland

Forbidden Plateau, North of Courtenay, Holds Wonders of Nature Which Few Have Seen; Is Coming Playground of Vancouver Island; Easily Accessible Now by Trail; Unfolds Gorgeous Panorama

Courtenay and Comox are now at the height of their beauty. Those who take the highway outside Courtenay that goes through Sandwick, Grantham and Merville will be rewarded with a view of one of the finest agricultural and pastoral scenes to be found anywhere. The snow-covered mountains of the Beaufort Range are a perfect background for this lovely setting.

AN ISLAND BANFF

To write of Courtenay from a holiday viewpoint, without going into some of the details in connection with its famous Forbidden Plateau, would be like mentioning Vancouver Island without Victoria. The people of Victoria, with all Vancouver Islanders, have long wanted a playground that can be compared with such places as Banff and Jasper Park.

The Forbidden Plateau is surrounded with legend and romance. It is wild, unspoiled and a marvel of scenic splendor. It is at present within the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway belt.

There is a good trail to the plateau from Courtenay, which winds for twelve or fourteen miles up to the plateau itself, attaining an elevation of something like 4,000 feet at the foot of the great Mount Albert Edward, where it ends on the Forbidden Plateau.

WALK OF SNOW
Mount Albert Edward is mantled with perpetual snow. In the hottest years its easterly side is always white. The view includes a long ribbon of blue to the eastward, the Straits of Georgia, dotted with islands, and behind loom the hills north of Vancouver, with the smoke of the city marking its location.

In the far-off distance soar white-topped crests of the Coast Range. To the west is the Pacific Ocean, and north and northwest are the mountains of Strathcona Park.

It is not difficult for the average climber to reach the peak from which to view this wonderful panorama of Nature.

The back slope of Albert Edward is red with snow. It sounds preposterous, but it is so. Sometimes this remarkable phenomenon appears in other mountains of British Columbia, but on Albert Edward it is common. It is a mystery to students of nature, being a growth of vegetable matter, blood-red in color, and covering great patches of the mountain snow. Many people travel to see this "red snow." Some have said that, when they first saw it they believed there must have been a wholesale slaughter of wild animals, as the appearance was as if hunters had been up the mountain with machine guns.

The top of the plateau, at the base of Albert Edward, is unique as an alpine area. It is dotted with more than twenty lakes, some of them a mile in length. In a few years these will be the scene of much fishing, as well as mountain climbing expeditions. The government is stocking the lakes rapidly. They are the habitation of great numbers of wild geese and a variety of bird life. The geese are exceptionally tame there, and will allow persons to approach within twenty feet.

Pteridophytes are there in hundreds, feeding on the berries of the juniper. Deer, too, are numerous.

The lakes are the headwaters of the Oyster River, the Cruikshank River, Brown's River and several smaller streams.

From the plateau, as far as the eye can see, stretches a sea of bell heather, purple, yellow and white, patches of hare's tail and other alpine plants in endless variety and profusion. The pine trees grow in queer, gnarled and gnarled shapes, stunted and dark, their

LAND OF ETERNAL SNOW ON VANCOUVER ISLAND



The Forbidden Plateau is as yet barely explored. When it comes into its own as a summer playground, the Riverside Hotel at Courtenay and the Elk Hotel at Comox, now popular among tourists, will be centres of a heavy travel.

crazy limbs giving the whole area a grotesqueness. The junipers are dwarfed as well.

The view from the plateau, aside from its own beauty, is wonderful. Its height and proximity to the sea give a magnificent panorama of the Gulf of Georgia, the islands northwards and the mountains of the mainland.

The trail leading into the plateau is another picturesque feature of the country, winding past the mighty waterfalls of Brown's River, from which the Courtenay area gets its drinking water. There are innumerable pools, holes, through woodland and valley, a delight to every traveler who passes over it.

The Forbidden Plateau derives its name from the ancient legend and superstition. It was known to the Indians and looked upon with awe.

It was forbidden land, haunted by spirits of the dead, they thought. It is believed the red snow had something to do with its isolation, or perhaps the shapes of the grotesque trees at twilight. In any event, Indians avoided it like a plague.

To the south is the Dome Glacier, which can be seen from steamers on their way north to Alaska. It is said that at one time this glacier was much larger and was close to Lake Cumberland. At present it is now between six or seven miles from the west end of the lake.

Motorists on Vancouver Island will find that Courtenay and Comox provide an ideal hub for many delightful expeditions. Adjacent to these communities are scenes which entrance the eye, sport to satisfy the most ardent of anglers, fine drives through evergreen forests, golf, boating and mountain climbing.

MAPLE BAY IS CHOICE SPOT

Multitude of Flowers, Shrubs and Trees Make Glorious Holiday Resort

Maple Bay, one of the most picturesque bays on Vancouver Island, is situated about forty-five miles from Victoria and about six miles east of Duncan. It can be reached from the north via Crofton, Somenos or Duncan. From the south one turns off at reaching Duncan along the Trunk Road, which was the main highway in the early days.

At present Maple Bay is resplendent with the glory of spring; bluebell, larkspur and wild rose add to the wealth of color now so evident.

Maple Bay Inn is in a very choice location, and it is patronized by people from all over the world, and many of the visitors delight in going over the old Indian battle ground of years ago.

Just as Indians once fought over this area, it is to-day considered a strategic point for military manoeuvres. For the last two years it was selected for the annual naval tactics, which always adds to the interest of visitors. There are many events during the visit of the naval and military contingents, both ashore and on the warships. It is not definitely settled whether the army and navy will visit Maple Bay this year.

Maple Bay was named on account of the lovely maple trees that surround the bay; the hillsides are covered as well with dogwood, shrubs and many other trees and shrubs. Golf, tennis, badminton, boating, bathing, fishing and yachting are the chief attractions. There is a splendid yacht club with headquarters in the bay.

BRENTWOOD HAS ITS OWN CHARM

"Curiously Peaceful With Neatness of a Mid-English Countryside"

Twelve miles from Victoria, a short bus ride, takes one to Brentwood Bay. A recent New York visitor who traveled 3,000 miles and then found it by accident, aptly described Brentwood as "curiously peaceful with the neatness of a mid-English countryside, midst bright gardens sloping to the sea, wild hills above, famous fishing in clear green coves, giant woods where the Indian still lingers, roads vivid with arbutus trees and the glow of sunset across the bay."

Brentwood, combined the appearance and atmosphere of an old English country lodge, with its driveway and ivy-covered arches, its dove cotes, fragrant flowering bushes and mighty cedar trees in three acres of tall, wooded growth on the shimmering waters of Saanich Inlet, facing the famous Malahat range, while on all sides rise heavily wooded ridges and mountain ranges.

At the Anchorage Tea Gardens, parties are accommodated for lunch, teas, dinners or dances, and there are modern summer cottages for the many guests who make their headquarters there for the summer.

Less than ten minutes away are Butchart's famous sunken gardens, noted the world over for their wonderful and unique beauties. Few visitors leave Victoria without visiting these gardens.

A few minutes in another direction and one is in the midst of an Indian reservation with strange chimneyless dwelling houses, the ancient but still intact, hall where they used to hold their boisterous potlaches, and their little church up the slope in sunny fields.

"THE NUTSHELL" QUIET SPOT FOR AFTERNOON TEA

One of the neatest tea rooms in the city is "The Nutsell" on Fort Street. Here, midst the quaintest of surroundings, Victorians and tourists may enjoy home-cooked breakfast, luncheon, afternoon tea and supper.

Behind the attractive pastel shaded dining-room is a large spotless, cheery and modern kitchen to which visitors are welcomed. "The Nutsell," as the name implies, specializes in salted nuts and, in addition, supplies packed lunches for picnickers or motorists.

CAMERON'S IS HANDY PLACE AFTER SHOW

In a central location at 1124 Broad Street, opposite Spencer's, Cameron's malted milk stand is open early and late and patrons of the movies find it a convenient place to stop for light refreshment. They specialize in toasted sandwiches, waffles, salads, special blend cup coffee with thick cream and other hot drinks.

SALT SPRING ISLAND

From Swartz Bay (22 Miles From Victoria) by Ferry

THE WHITE LODGE
A charming, modern hotel in ideal surroundings. Newly furnished, artistic lounge, writing-room and bedrooms. Electric Light. Modern Bathrooms. Excellent Lake and Sea Fishing. Tennis. Golf Nearby. LUNCHEONS AND TEAS.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE

20 Miles From Victoria

The Forest Inn
Combining the Charm of an English Country Inn With All Modern Comforts. Spacious Lounge With Massive Fireplace. Dainty Bedrooms Where You May Breakfast on Your Veranda. Golf Course, Tennis, Fishing, Swimming, Water Sports, Launch Trips to Adjacent Islands—"The Inn Beautiful."

CAMERON LAKE

112 Miles From Victoria

Beautiful Cameron Lake THE CHALET NOW
Just the Ideal Spot for the 24th week-end. Make your reservations at

PORT ALBERNI

120 Miles From Victoria

Arrowview Hotel
New, Fully Modern House, With Hot and Cold Water in Every Room. Private Baths and Rooms en Suite. First-class Sample Rooms. Rates \$1.50 to \$3.00

COURTENAY

117 Miles From Victoria

Riverside Hotel
COURTENAY, B.C.
Where High Standards Are Maintained at Reasonable Rates. The Cafe Has a Reputation for Serving Delicious Meals at Moderate Cost. You'll Enjoy the "Riverside," Whether You Stop for a Meal or a Holiday. Gateway to Forbidden Plateau, With Its Glaciers, Warm Water Lakes, Alpine Forests and Red Snow.

COMOX

120 Miles From Victoria

Elk Hotel
COMOX, V.I.
The Seaside Country Inn, with a charm all its own. Beautifully landscaped golf course, well-kept board tennis court, balsam and trout fishing, warm sea bathing, saddle horses for lovely riding country. Mountain climbing (Forbidden Plateau, etc.). Safe boating. Excellent food and service. Come Once.



HOLIDAY BOUND



VICTORIA

The Dominion Hotel
Admirably Situated in the Business, Theatre and Shopping Centre. Fireproof Garage Opposite. Every Bedroom is an Outside Room. Large and Well Furnished; Equipped With Box Springs and "Continental" Mattresses. 200 Spacious Rooms With Rates From \$1.50. STEPHEN JONES, Prop.

EMPRESS HOTEL

The Palatial Canadian Pacific Hotel
SUPPER DANCE EVERY SATURDAY
9 to 12 Midnight

Hotel St. James
VICTORIA'S FIREPROOF HOTEL.
Close to Theatre and Shopping District. Bus Meets All Trains and Boats. Rates \$1.50 Up. Hot and Cold Water, Public and Private Baths.

CAMERON'S Opposite Spracer's
Breakfast—Light Lunches—Evening Refreshments
Malted Milk, Ice Cream Specials, Drinks, Toasted Sandwiches, Waffles, Salads
Special Bread Drip Coffee with real cream.
A cosy, friendly place to meet for lunch.
Open from 8 a.m. to 3 a.m. Saturday; 12 noon to 11 p.m. Sunday
Other days, 8 a.m. to 1 a.m.

Depot Coffee Shoppe
Entrance from Coach Line Depot, and Corner Beoughian at Broad.
Service from 7 a.m. till 8 p.m.
Stop here before or after your bus trip or take one of our delicious picnic lunches.
We serve the best dinner in town for 40c and 50c.
Special afternoon teas.
All white help. Home cooking.

Douglas Hotel Cafe
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON AND DINNER Under New Management.
GOOD NEWS!
To Old and New Patrons—Douglas Cafe Open Again, Serving Better Meals than ever at Popular Prices. You'll be Pleased with our 50¢ Luncheon—All White Help.

The Mayfair Cafe
1011 BROAD STREET
VICTORIA'S NEWEST CAFE
Our Tea and Coffee, with Pure Cream, are the Best in Town.
Club Breakfasts, Special Luncheon 50¢, Dinner etc. Afternoon Teas and a la Carte Service. All White Help.
Open from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.

THE NUTSHELL 617 FORT STREET
Presented With the Compliments of a Patron—
"The first time I came the food was so nice, I promised myself I would visit it twice. And I not only got enough and to spare, but all the while of the city was there."
Breakfast, Luncheon, Teas. Beefsteak and Chop Suppers.

Pigott Bungalow Auto Camp
505 GORGE ROAD
1 block from Government St. Convenient, Modern, Clean.
Tourists and Up-Island Visitors! Reduce Your Expenses by Staying Here. 2, 3 and 4-room Furnished Bungalows. Gas range, Simmons beds, hot and cold showers, modern plumbing, garage. Phone E 7936.

ELK LAKE
8 1/2 Miles from Victoria

HAMSTERLEY LAKESIDE
At "Ye Sign of Ye Toby Jug"
Saturday—Dance, 8.15 to 12.15
Monday—Special Gala Dance, 8.15 to 12.15
Zala's Orchestra—Prizes and Favors.
Phone for reservations, Colquhoun 180
Bathing, Luncheon, Old Countryside Teas

BRENTWOOD BAY

12 Miles From Victoria

Brenta Lodge
P.O. R.R. No. 1 Saanichton
Brentwood Bay
Saanich Arm
Early warm bathing
A beautiful vacation resort. Close to Butchart's Gardens, the Malahat and Brentwood College. Fishing, bathing, tennis, etc. Famed for its salmon and chicken lunches. The Mill Bay Ferry Stage passes the grounds. Ten minutes to golf course. Phone Keating 724. Harold Sandall, Prop.

Anchorage Tea Garden
BRENTWOOD BAY
The Spot Ideal for Lunches and Teas. Parties Catered For. Summer Cottages for Rent. Laupches, Outboard Motors and Rowboats for Hire.
PHONE KEATING 212

DEEP COVE

22 Miles From Victoria

The Chalet
A Popular Nearby Resort. Modern Hotel and Pleasant Private Seaside Cottages.
Warmed Spot for Stay Holiday. Attractively Furnished, Spacious Bedrooms, Sun-room, Lounge and Dining-room With Open Fireplaces.
Come out for Tea, Dinner, Week-end or a Longer Stay.

SOOKE

21 Miles From Victoria

The Belvedere Hotel
SOOKE HARBOR, V.I.
One Hour's Drive to Sooke Harbor Over Perfect Road. Afternoon Tea, Lunches and Dinner. Riding. Robillard Bros., Proprietors. Phone Belvedere, Sooke Harbor

"Sooke Harbor House"
WHIFFEN SPIT BEACH, SOOKE.
OPENING TO-DAY
A Beautiful Spot of Unexcelled Scenic Charm. Meats, Teas, Guestrooms, Cabins. Farm Produce.

DUNCAN

42 Miles From Victoria

THE MAPLE INN
MAPLE BAY, DUNCAN, V.I.
45 Miles from Victoria.
A Beautiful Drive for a Day or for a Stay. Tennis, Bathing, etc. Phone Duncan 233LI.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL
Motto: "SERVICE—COURTESY—CLEANLINESS"
Up-to-date culinary department with experienced white chef in charge. Our kitchen and cooling system open to inspection of our guests at all times. American or European plan, with reasonable prices. Special 50c lunch week-days, in a comfortable dining-room.

THE BLACK CAT
The Rendezvous of the Particular. A Cafe with an Envious Reputation for Serving Deliciously Tempting Meals. DON'T MISS LUNCH OR DINNER AT THE BLACK CAT. Open From 7.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.

CECIL CAFE
DUNCAN, B.C.
"WHERE QUALITY AND SERVICE REIGN"
Up to Date in Every Respect. Less Than Two Hours From Victoria. Open From 6 a.m. to 11 p.m.

CHEMAINUS

21 Miles From Victoria

The Green Lantern Tea Rooms
Stop at the Sign of The Green Lantern for Light Lunches and Afternoon Teas, Nicely Served. COOLING DRINKS, PALM ICE CREAM, LIGHT REFRESHMENTS. MODERN RESTROOM.

LADYSMITH

62 Miles From Victoria

BREAKFAST IN VICTORIA—LUNCH IN LADYSMITH—AT THE WIGWAM
Opposite the Cenotaph.
A well-served, wholesome Luncheon, Cooling Drinks and Light Refreshments. Magazines, Tobaccoes, Films, Etc. Open From 8 o'clock Until Midnight.

PARKSVILLE

100 Miles From Victoria

Island Hall Hotel,
FOR LUNCH OR FOR THE NIGHT.
Lunch, 75c—Dinner and Breakfast, \$2.25.
A Delightful Place for a Longer Stay. Attractively Redecorated. Charming Dining and Living-room Overlooking Parksville Bay, Laqueti and Texada Islands. BEAUTIFUL BEACH—UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT—HOT WATER HEATING

QUALICUM BEACH

107 Miles From Victoria

Qualicum Beach Hotel
Qualicum Beach, V.I.
Our Golf Links, Tennis Courts and Sea Bathing are at the front door. Up to date in every respect. Numerous suites with private bathrooms—107 miles from Victoria; 30 miles from Nanaimo. Stages and trains to hotel daily.

Ben Bow Inn
QUALICUM BEACH
Select—But Inexpensive.
Right on the Sea in the Privacy of Five Acres of Beautiful Cedars and Maples. Charm of Atmosphere, Modern Comforts, and Excellent Food Combine to Give You An Ideal Holiday. Safe Bathing, Fishing, Horse-back Riding, Etc.

BAYVIEW CAMP

QUALICUM BEACH, B.C.

Summer cottages and Cabins. On most secluded part of Qualicum Beach. Reserve early. For rates and particulars write G. Lane, Qualicum Beach.

Grand View Camp

Qualicum Beach
Vancouver Island's Popular Beach Resort Camp
Camp open all the year round. Rates an application to Forester and Bathing Post Office, Qualicum Beach.

PEACEFUL VILLA ON SAANICH ARM



Brenta Lodge, looking from the float which reaches out into the quick waters, is shown above. It is a lovely spot for a short holiday.

BOOKS OF THE DAY

How Thin is Partition
In Brains Between
Sanity and InsanityA Review of W. C. J. Meredith's "Insanity
As a Criminal Defence"

By PROF. W. T. ALLISON

THAT thin partition which exists in some brains between sanity and insanity has led to a great deal of conjecture. Dryden pondered over it when he wrote his celebrated character sketch of Achitophel, Lord Shaftesbury, one of the most restless and treacherous politicians of the Restoration period. It was of Shaftesbury that Dryden wrote:

"Great wits are sure to madness near allied,
And thin partitions do their bounds divide."

In politics Shaftesbury changed sides so often and so adroitly that he seemed to his contemporaries to be possessed of the cunning of a madman. He played his perfidious game once too often, however, and spent the last years of his life in exile. To a few of the men of his time, especially to acute observers like Dryden, he must have seemed so wicked as to be insane, and they would have advised him so, but to the vast majority of the subjects of Charles II he was just an ambitious, slippery politician. Even to-day it is often hard to say whether certain persons of eccentric personality are really accountable for their deeds.

A PROBLEM FOR JUDGE AND JURY

So long as abnormal people do not infringe the law, their peculiar behavior leads to nothing further than speculation and comment on the part of their friends and acquaintances, but when a person who has a kink in the brain injures or kills someone, the problem comes up for solution by judge and jury. How insane must a criminal be at the time of his guilty act before his counsel can successfully plead that he is innocent in the eyes of God and man? That this question has given judges a great deal of trouble is apparent in a new book, "Insanity as a Criminal Defence," by William C. J. Meredith, M.A. (Wilson and Lafleur, Montreal). In this book this able young Montreal lawyer has presented a very interesting theme in a clear and readable style which even one unlearned in the law can understand and enjoy.

PROGRESS IN TREATMENT OF INSANE

As my readers are aware, very little was done in an intelligent way to deal with mental defectives and abnormal people generally before the close of the eighteenth century. In Shakespeare's day it was a regular practice to imprison a crazy man in a dark room, to starve him, and to whip him. Nowadays, the treatment has gone to the other extreme, and alienists are of the opinion that recreation is of great benefit to those whose minds are deranged. According to a press dispatch the other day, roller skating is the latest and most successful device to iron out the kinks and creases in wrinkled brains. Now just as there has been a decided progress in the medical treatment of the insane, so there has been a great improvement in the practices of the law courts in regard to the insane. But, as Mr. Meredith Greenhields of Quebec says in his introduction to this book, "In England, under the common law system, fierce legal battles were for years, and still are, waged with 'Insanity as a criminal defence,' as the field of battle."

THE McNAUGHTON RULES

No great progress was made in dealing with this difficult question until the formulation of what are called the McNaughton rules, as a result of the celebrated English trial of Daniel McNaughton in 1843. Apparently under an insane delusion that he was being haunted by his enemies, McNaughton decided to kill Sir Robert Peel, but in mistake for the Prime Minister he murdered his secretary, a Mr. Drummond. "He tried for murder," says Mr. Meredith, "but was eventually acquitted on the ground of insanity, probably more owing to the able advocacy of Mr. Cockburn, who defended him (and who later became Lord Chief Justice) than to the strict and unwavering application of the law as it then existed. The verdict provoked considerable dissatisfaction among the general public and finally became the subject of a debate in the House of Lords. As a result of the debate the Lords submitted certain questions to fifteen judges with a view to having them lay down some definite set of laws by which criminal insanity cases could be governed. The answers, given by Chief Justice Tindal on behalf of his fourteen colleagues, and known as 'The McNaughton Rules,' set forth the law regarding insanity from a modern standpoint."

WHAT ABOUT THE UNCONTROLLABLE IMPULSE?

Mr. Meredith summarizes the McNaughton rules as follows: "(1) Everyone is presumed to be sane at the time of doing or omitting to do any act until the contrary is proved; (2) to establish a defence on the ground of insanity it must be clearly proved that at the time of committing the act the accused was laboring under such a defect of reason from disease of the mind as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing or—if he did know that—not to know that he was doing wrong." Since 1843, however, medical men have come to believe that there is no such thing as insane and uncontrollable impulse. A man or woman of unsound mind may know that it is wrong for him or her to do such a deed, but the insane urge to do it is irresistible. Judges and juries are to-day loath to excuse any criminal on such a plea, but there has been cases where this has been done, but only where the criminal has previously shown some symptoms of madness. These McNaughton rules have been adopted in slightly modified form in Canada and in some of the states of the United States.

INSANE ENGLISH EARL WAS TOO CLEVER

The cleverness which some murderers have shown in concealing their crimes has bothered judges and juries when the insanity plea has been raised. Criminals have sometimes been so bright in their defence that juries have refused to believe them insane. In 1760 Earl Ferrers was tried before his peers for the murder of his land agent. The family, much against his will, persuaded him to have his defence on insanity. "Elizabeth Williams, keeper of a public house frequented by the earl," testified that he had handled her roughly on several occasions without cause, that he invariably drank his coffee from the spout of the coffee pot, and that he was always mad. Another witness testified that the earl spoke to himself for hours in bed. In his own defence, the earl declared that he was subject to occasional insanity of mind and he was convinced that at the time of his attack upon his agent he did not know what he was about. But the earl's defence was too good for his own safety. His examination of the witnesses was so skillful and his closing address to the lords so eloquent that they

Best Sellers

Best sellers for the week are rated as follows in returns from the book trade across the country:

FICTION

THE GOOD EARTH, by Pearl S. Buck.
THE GLASS KEY, by Dashiell Hammett.
THE SQUARE CIRCLE, by Denis Mackail.
FROM DAY TO DAY, by Ferdynand Goedel.
AMBROSE HOLT AND FAMILY, by Susan Glaspell.
FLAMENCO, by Lady Eleanor Smith.

NON-FICTION

GREEN HELL, by Julian Duguid.
FATAL INTERVIEW, by Edna St. Vincent Millay.
JUNGLE WAYS, by W. A. Seabrook.
RED BREAD, by Maurice Hindus.
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF LINCOLN STEPHENS.

were of the unanimous opinion that he was sane and therefore condemned him to death. He proceeded from the Tower to the scaffold "in his own carriage attended by a large and distinguished procession." The prospect of death did not to unnerve him and he remained apparently at his ease to the last.

WOULD THE EARL ESCAPE TO-DAY?

Although Mr. Meredith does not say so, I cannot help thinking that Earl Ferrers was mad. But would he escape to-day, if a lawyer conducted his defence and put up the plea that he acted from irresistible impulse, in other words that he was temporarily insane? I do not think so. The stranger, that odious murderer of women, who was caught at last by Canadian police, and put to death in Winnipeg, was evidently as mad as a hatter, but he went to the scaffold just the same. In trying a case in Toronto in 1912, the trial judge rejected the defence of insane impulse, although the medical evidence, as Mr. Meredith points out, showed that he was incurably insane, yet was capable of knowing what he was doing and of appreciating the difference between right and wrong. The judge said at that trial that hundreds of insane persons who had killed others have been executed, both in England and in Canada. "There is one in every 300 persons in most countries who is insane in one way or another," said the judge, "and it would never do if the laws were such that one man out of every 300—that is to say in Toronto something over 1,000—people could go out and slay at will without being brought to task and punished by the strong arm of the law. A man is not to be acquitted on the ground of insanity unless his mind is so affected by that insanity as that he is not capable of appreciating the nature and quality of his act and of knowing that such act was wrong; it is not the law here as it is said to be in some countries that if an insane person who is capable of appreciating the nature and quality of the act and of knowing that it is forbidden by law . . . yet has what is called an impulse to do the act, which impulse he cannot resist, he is to be acquitted on the ground of insanity." We may question, however, whether a man whose mind is diseased has any real knowledge of whether an act is right or wrong, and even if he does profess to have any such knowledge, whether he should be held accountable for crimes of violence. It is my opinion that a century from now posterity will judge most criminals insane and will look back at our punishment of them with the same horror with which we regard the Elizabethans who imprisoned, whipped and starved the mentally diseased.

—W. T. ALLISON.

Poetess of Passion

EDNA VINCENT MILLAY has taken Ella Wheeler Wilcox's place in the great republic as the poetess of passion. Edna's style, however, is much more exalted than that of Ella. In addition to richness of emotion and remarkable frankness in expressing it, Miss Millay has such distinction of style that not a few literary critics in England and the United States declare that whatever happens to other poets of our day she is sure of immortality. Her latest book, just published, is entitled "Poetical Interviews" (Aussan Book Company, Toronto). It consists of fifty-two love sonnets, all of them spirited, glowing, musical.

Quoting

HUMAN nature is dominated not by reason but by passion, feeling, emotion, prejudice and instinct.

—Sir Arthur Keith.

THE church does not vote as it prays.

—Clifford Pinchot.

THERE are lots of people who committed crimes during the year who would not have done so if they had been fishing.

—Herbert Hoover.

THIS is the age of idiosyncrasy—the age of brass and gas.

—Edgar Lee Masters.

ON EVERY hand we see the loosening hold of religion on our social life.

—George W. Wickersham.

I COULDN'T join the Socialist party because I'd be too lonely.

—Clarence Darrow.

TOO often we have a feeling that if our hearts are stout it does not matter how thick our heads are.

—Sir Norman Angell, member of Parliament in Britain.

IT is becoming more and more a man-made world and man must now take on consciously the duties which nature performed in the unconscious prehistoric stages of his evolution. Statesmen are awakening to the fact that breeding a race is as important—nay, more important—than the accumulation of national wealth.

—Sir Arthur Keith.

GOLF is the master beauty specialist.

—Glenna Collett.

PUBLICITY is the greatest potential force in the world.

—Alanson B. Houghton.

Bookshop Book Club

HARRY PRELLER, manager of an eastern book shop, is interested in finding out the literary preferences of his customers so that he can help them choose their reading matter. Towards this end he has instituted a book club service unique in that every member receives individual attention. To become a member a person need do nothing more than fill out a questionnaire which can be had at the shop. This questionnaire calls for the name of your favorite author and the price you care to spend for any one book, and contains twenty-eight classifications of fiction and non-fiction.

When filled out it is kept on file, and each month or so, Mr. Preller, using as a basis his entire stock, makes a special selection for each member. If the reader is dissatisfied he may return the book. The club has been running for some months and is having a steady growth.

"The Pure in Heart"
Good Story of Fall of
Austrian Empire

Franz Werfel, author of "The Pure in Heart"

THE PURE IN HEART, by Franz Werfel, is about as fine a novel as you are likely to encounter all year.

Like most first-rate books, it is several things in one.

To begin with, it is a wise and tender psychological study of one Ferdinand, son of an Austrian army officer, orphaned as a child, growing to a lonely manhood in pre-war Vienna, serving with the infantry throughout the World War, joining in the revolution that broke up the dual monarchy and winding up, at last, as a placid ship's doctor on a Mediterranean passenger liner.

It is also a study of Ferdinand's nurse, Barbara, the "pure in heart"—a woman who has a serenity, a fidelity and, truly, a purity of heart that are not of this world, a woman whom neither war nor revolution nor any earthly disappointment can shake.

In addition, it is a very excellent depiction of the old Austro-Hungarian society, a graphic portrayal of that society's downfall and an intelligent summary of an important aspect of European civilization.

In other words, it is a book of major proportions.

The Austrian empire that this book describes contained within itself the elements of its own destruction. They become visible again and again: in the early days of the war, in the trenches, in the headquarters of the generals, in the cafes of Vienna. And at last we see the empire's downfall—a downfall that came not because of a wild whirlwind of human antagonisms but chiefly because of a general, all-pervading rottenness and a fundamental lack of cohesion.

Yet it is not only Austria that is condemned. It is Europe as well. We in America have heard a good deal about the superiority of European culture, and let us believe that it is declining, as they say it is, one need not mourn.

Please don't think, though, that this book is a historical or sociological treatise. It is first and last, a novel—an uncommonly good one. A keen intelligence is apparent on every page.

"The Pure in Heart" is published by Simon and Schuster at \$5. It is the May choice of the Book League of America.

Murder! Murder!

THE FOLLOWING detective and mystery stories are ready: "The Prime Minister is Dead," by Helen Simpson (Doubleday, Doran). A story of crime and love centring on the murder of a Prime Minister of Britain.

"The Rynox Murder Mystery," by Philip MacDonald (Crime Club). A financial magnate of England is murdered and the accused murderer disappears.

"An End to Mirth," by Ben Ames Williams (Dutton). While playing the game of "murder" a famous moving picture producer is actually murdered.

"Enter the Saint," by Leslie Charteris (Crime Club). Three stories about Simon Templar, otherwise known as "the saint" and the Robin Hood of modern crime.

"The Glass Key," by Dashiell Hammett (Alfred A. Knopf). A senator's son is murdered shortly before election day.

"The Second Shot," by Anthony Berkeley (Crime Club). The well-known detective, Roger Sheringham, solves the mystery of the death of a house party guest while playing the game of "murder."

"The Crime in Washington Mews," by Herbert Crooker (Macaulay). The disappearance of a millionaire's daughter from her studio in Washington Mews is explained by Clay Brooke, the criminologist.

"Lady Helena or the Mysterious Lady," by Gaston Leroux (Dutton). The international mystery story translated from the French.

"The Vanishing Diamonds," by Austin J. Small (Crime Club). A London mystery about the Vanishing diamonds, worth more than \$1,000,000.

"About the Murder of the Clergyman's Mistress," by Anthony Abbot (Vovell Price). Thatcher Colt solves a New York mystery.

More New Books

FICTION

GAMBLER'S WIFE, by Elizabeth Gertrude Stern—Macmillan.
Excellent character study of a woman who loved a gambler all through his gambling. Long, but interesting all the way.

STORIES AGAINST THE WALL, by Laurence Meynell—Lippincott.

What might happen in Britain under a proletarian dictatorship—an argument against the present regime and excellent story telling.

SEVEN DAUGHTERS, by Lesley Storm—Farrar & Rinehart.

Should be on every recommended list of fiction.

GENERAL

DAWN, by Theodore Dreiser—Liveright.

A mine of Dreiseriana, all about his early years, with complete frankness.

STALIN, by Isaac Don Levine—Cosmopolitan.

The biography of Lenin's aide, Stalin, who is the present force in Russia. It is the history of the entire Russian revolution to date.

JUNGLE WAYS, by William Seabrook—Harcourt Brace.

Incredibly exciting, thrilling, adventure that is all true.

MYSTERIES

THE GLASS KEY, by Dashiell Hammett—Knopf.

THE DOCUMENTS IN THE CASE, by Dorothy L. Sayers—Brewer.

THE REMBRANDT MURDER, by Henry James—R. R. Smith.

THE NIGHT OF FEAR, by Moray Dalton—Harper.

AN END TO MIRTH, by Ben Ames Williams—Dutton.

THE TREMBLING FLAME, by Louis Joseph Vance—Lippincott.

THE THREE IN WASHINGTON MEWS, by Herbert Crooker—Macaulay.

THE WESTMINSTER MYSTERY, by Elaine Hamilton—Century.

THE MURDER OF LALLA LEE, by Helen Burnham—McBride.

MURDER INCIDENT, by Keith Trask—Farrar.

THE ARMY POST MURDERS, by Mason Wright—Farrar.

ABOUT THE MURDER OF THE CLERGYMAN'S MISTRESS, by Anthony Abbot—Vovell.

MURDER IN ROOM 700, by Mary Hastings Bradley—Appleton.

THE SHOT, by Anthony Berkeley—Crime Club.

BUSINESS

MORE PROFITS FROM ADVERTISING, by Goode and Rheinstrom—Harper.

Suggestions for the profitable use of the advertising appropriation; cites the effect of advertising on sales; criticizes "institutional" and "artistic" copy.

CREDIT AND ITS USES, by Prendergast and Steiner—Appleton.

Covers the theory and technique of credit and collection work in any form of mercantile business; shows how and when to get credit information, how to use it; presents all the credit methods needed to know about legal and accounting principles.

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A PAGE of INTEREST to WOMEN

"Tying the Knot" Used To Be Perfect Wedding Etiquette

Bride Is Given Away To-day, But Once Had To Be Bought, and First Wedding Ring Was a Stout Rope!

By HELEN WELSHIMER

THERE is nothing at all original about getting married. Most of the customs that are observed started so long ago they are as permanently established as the constitution or the Rock of Gibraltar. In fact, in order to have a modern wedding a bride must have an old-fashioned one.

The wedding ring didn't develop because an ambitious jeweler decided that it would swell his trade. It started long ago, when there wasn't a jewelry shop on the face of the earth. Men decided that when they chose the maidens whom they wanted, there should be some way to impress upon the feminine minds that henceforth and forever they were theirs. The men started to wear cords which they bound around the girl's waist, according to tradition. Both the girl and the man believed that the girl's spirit entered into the man's body when the knot was tied.

AND KNOT STAYED TIED!

The word "divorce" was as unknown

as artichokes or penthouses so when the cord was tied the girl belonged to her husband forever.

Afterwhile anklets and wristlets replaced the cord. And from that the ring developed.

The ancient people believed that the third finger of the left hand connected with the heart, so when the ring came into being, it was placed on this finger.

To be properly attired a bride must always wear something old and something new, something borrowed and something blue, the old verse says.

The wearing of the blue came down from an old Israelite custom. Long ago everyone was instructed to sew blue ribbons around the borders of his or her fringed garments, since blue was the color which stood for purity



Brides in olden days . . . were fit to be tied.

and love and fidelity. Gradually the habit of wearing something blue centered around the bridal costume.

BRIDES WERE COSTLY

Brides are given away now in a great many marriage ceremonies. Of course the words are purely decorative, for the twentieth century girl is making her decision because she wants to, and if no one would attend to this feature she would tell the minister to eliminate it and hurry up, please!

But once upon a time a man had to buy the girl he wanted. All she could do was hope that she brought a large number of cows and horses and oxen. Therefore, the "giving-away" is merely a relic of the old marriage by purchase.

The trousseau, too, goes wandering back to one of the virgin forests for its history. People were not much concerned with clothes at that time but a girl had to bring a dowry to her husband, even when he bought her. This dowry consisted of anything in which her father had his wealth. Today



It used to be the fashion to elope . . . at a lope.

all she has to bring is enough clothes to last till the season is over.

All sorts of beliefs attend the wearing of the first wedding veil. One thing is certain. Women in many lands weren't allowed to let their husbands

see their faces until after the wedding ceremony. Veils helped them manage this. So whether the veil stands for independence or submission, it has a modest outlook.

THOSE GOLDEN APPLES

Orange blossoms were originally selected as a bridal flower because they represent good luck and happiness. Some people think that an orange was the golden apple which Jupiter, king of the Roman gods, gave Juno on their wedding day.

To-day brides throw their bouquets. Those who think it is a foolish custom should have lived in France in the fourteenth century. Every bride who approached the altar prayed that her garter wouldn't slip. She had to leave one dangling under her petticoats so the guests could claim it. They weren't timid about it, either.

Later the brides started to throw a stocking instead but this was rather inconvenient. The bouquet is simpler. The one who receives the trophy is scheduled to marry next.

The bridegroom's ushers weren't in-

cluded with the beginning of church weddings. The early Anglo-Saxon men boldly entered the house of the girls they wanted. The man captured the girl, put her on a horse that waited at the door, and started off.

A FRUITLESS QUEST

Her father always went in pursuit, as a dutiful father should, even when he approved the match. He never brought back the girl though. Friends of the bridegroom were on hand to make him go home. In this way, the attendants originated.

Even the old shoe that comes bobbing down the street, as the bride and bridegroom start away, is part of an old custom. In England and Scotland old shoes used to be thrown at weddings to symbolize the fact that the parents gave up all control of their daughter now that she was married.

The shoe took its first step in the parade, though, in another connection. The ancient Israelites, it is said, used to deliver a shoe as a testimony in the transference of a possession.



Brides throw bouquets to-day . . . instead of stockings.

A Saving of Dollars and Scents

Here Are Hints From Continental Women, Who Have Learned to Economize on Money--and Fragrance--in Perfumes They Use



Elizabeth Hardy

man who has become agent for the exclusive line of Spanish perfumes that the Royal House of Spain used, made that observation.

"Continental women know a million tricks about using perfume, unguents and lotions that enhance charm, make their appeal more subtle. They have learned them because they really have

needed to give the delicate aroma of fragrance that the sophisticated desire. JUST USE COMMON SCENTS!

Once the beauty room is fully supplied, the continental woman begins her beauty tricks. Here are a few Miss Hardy suggests as worthy of consideration as part of beauty rites:

1. Never, never put perfume directly on a handkerchief. Each week, when the fresh laundry comes in to be put away, take a tiny piece of cotton, dampen it with your perfume, and put it in the middle of your stack of handkerchiefs, in a wooden or metal handkerchief box that closes tight. Every hanky will have a delicate fragrance, and think of the saving!

2. Do the same trick with your glove boxes and your lingerie wardrobe.

3. Once a week put a single drop of perfume on the inside of your hats,

never wearing immediately any hat you have so treated.

4. When waving your hair, set the wave with cologne. The cologne's alcohol base will evaporate and leave only the faintest suggestion of fragrance on your hair.

5. Finish your manicure by going over each finger with a bit of cotton, dipped in perfume.

6. After your scented bath, when grooming for a party, dip a cotton-covered orange stick into your perfume and go over the entire inside of your ears. This grooms them beautifully without drying out your ears the way soap and water will.

7. The only two spots on which you should put perfume directly are one drop under the nostrils, and one more drop under that low-hanging knot or curls of hair at the nape of your neck.

8. Brush your eyebrows with a little cologne. It gets the powder out and puts a fragrant appeal in.

Marriage Education To Lessen Divorce



Judge Samuel H. Silbert

CLEVELAND. — The youth of the future must face marriage not in ignorance but fully-equipped to solve the problems which every couple meets. Education will bring this about.

Students will be taught the "science of marriage" in schools.

And the picture of high school boys and girls, as well as college students, lugging textbooks on marriage along with their histories, algebras and biologies isn't so "overdrawn" as it may seem. The influence of the home is admittedly waning. There must be a substitute.

With the divorce rate constantly mounting, Domestic Relations Judge Samuel H. Silbert of Cleveland is convinced that the institution of marriage is menaced. He declares we must delve deeply into fundamentals. He urges education of our youth for marriage.

"We're too smugly complacent about it," he declares. "We raise our children in a Garden of Eden, then toss them out into a hard-boiled world of reality. They aren't prepared for marriage."

Judge Silbert draws his conclusions from a wealth of experience. He has

been hearing divorce cases for seven years. During the past four months 1400 have been before him. He has set a record of a divorce every ten minutes in uncontested cases. He's sometimes called the "ten-minute" judge.

He's been a confidante of thousands. He has heard their troubles, their unsolved problems. Perhaps he understands couples in the throes of divorce as well as any judge in America.

Although Judge Silbert admits there are many causes of divorce and unhappy marriages, he believes education is the remedy.

"I speak as a judge, honestly trying to save people from divorce," he asserts. "Not as a reformer. That is farthest from my thoughts."

"There's too much false modesty," he asserts. "I see the result of it every day. Men and women come to me with their only real information about sex learned from poorly-educated companions who probably have learned what little they know from others, with a little knowledge."

Judge Silbert says modern inventions have cut down spare time in homes.

Radio and automobiles and shows and social activities take up every spare moment. The old heart-to-heart discussions between father and son or mother and daughter are of the past. The youth often doesn't understand what marriage really means.

EDUCATION HIS REMEDY

His suggested remedy is this: He would have intelligent teachers in high schools, colleges and in religious schools instruct students in the intimate side of married life, not cloaking it all with mystery and idealism which hinders rather than helps. He would have them taught morally and spiritually as well. He would have competent men and women write textbooks which would present the subject in a manner that could offend nobody. He would prepare young people for marriage as it really is, rather than as it is pictured by the too-romantic.

"I can see no reason why parents should object to having their children taught the facts of life—when they are of proper age," he says. "If students are of adequate mental ability, they will realize it is for their own good."

GOING AWAY IN CHIC

Blue Outfit for the Traveling Bride



BY JOAN SAVOY

YOUR going-away costume usually is considered second in importance to your wedding gown.

In a way this is wrong. It actually is the first costume that that new husband of yours really sees you in, after the din of rice, old shoes and merry farewells clears away.

What to wear, though a honeymoon, is no real problem this June. A suit of course. Preferably a silk one of some elegance. Best of all, a crepe back satin one that can get a distinctive effect by going with a deep, dark material to which the whole picture.

The suit for you probably is the short sleeved frock and the coat to match, a short jacket or a long one, depending on what you look best in.

Meant for the June bride is a blue-jay blue costume, the blue satin dress

fitting beautifully to the young figure, cut effectively to point up to a big waistline and designed to need no belt to complete it.

It has a little dicker of real Alencon lace in natural tan behind a trio of smart bows of the satin, and the rather wide and low plain neckline is most flattering to fresh young skin.

The jacket has a one-sided long scarf, banded in summer ermine and the other side finished with one pointed rever and a place ideal for wearing a real gardenia or beige orchid. There are wide bands of the summer ermine above the waist, around the skirt that fit in that tailored manner that is so luxurious.

The little hat says "No Mourner." In the same color as the suit. The bag says "Happy Marriage." With the same little jeweled buckles, are made of the crepe side of the suit's satin.

Morning Ensemble Is Barometer of Changing Trend of Fashions

Diagonal Weaves To Feature Modish Suits, Says Patou

By JEAN PATOU

PARIS—The morning or informal ensemble is the one which, at a casual glance, would appear to be less affected by any change of fashion, owing to its basic simplicity of line. As a matter of fact, this category of dress happens to be the first to be influenced by the variations of the mode, but in a very subtle way. It is also the one type of dress that seems to date quicker than any other.

The characteristic note of each season is emphasized in the informal ensemble more than in any other because its composition changes with the season. A winter morning ensemble is usually composed of a dress and long coat. The latter is shortened to three-quarters length for the mid-season and disappears altogether in the spring, where it is replaced by the jacket. A summer-weight long coat is only necessary to a conventional sports suit or a traveling outfit.

WHILE informal clothes are influenced by fashion's general trend, they are by no means governed by it. Fashion features that are used for afternoon and evening modes are outlined in the morning ensemble, but these are modified and adapted to suit the character of simplicity inherent to this type of dress.

It cannot be denied that the 1931 suits of wool or silk, featuring the rather short jacket drawn close to the figure with a waistbelt and showing a short basque movement, while conserving all the characteristics of the tailored suit, owe all their originality to this interpretation of the basque.

On the other hand, the more fanciful features of the mode are never used in the informal ensemble. The clear-cut, tailored look that distinguishes the smart morning outfit would be totally destroyed by untoward width of skirt or too fancy a sleeve, both features that have been utilized in a number of ways so far as other clothes are concerned. Fullness of skirt in informal clothes can only be a variation of pleatings or slightly circular panels, whereas sleeves, the object of so many varied and fanciful interpretations this season, cannot be other than very plain and tailored.

THE TAILORED suits we shall see this summer will show an undeniable stamp of fashion's trend in the waistline. This means that the waist will always be underlined, either by the cut of the garment or the addition of a belt; but the silhouettes will remain clear-cut and free from all cumbersome trimmings.

Fabrics now date almost as quickly as fashions themselves. This year's suits will be known by their diagonal weaves, which have taken the place of tweeds or mottled designs. Colors are on the lighter side, but black still predominates in prints, usually combined with white and grey. Navy and white is another excellent combination and new. In the semi-formal tailleur of silk, the simplest design is the small tunic, in any of the colors mentioned. I prefer these to checks, as being more original and striking a fresh note.



A conservative little lounge design print in black and white silk is used by Patou for a charming semi-formal dress and jacket ensemble (right). Patou favors the basque jackets for his smart morning suits. The one on the left in grey and white diagonal weave, has a very youthful and flattering effect with its flaring jacket and double-breasted closing.

By JULIA BLANSHARD
"You can tell whether a woman has lived abroad or not by the way she uses perfume!"
Elizabeth Hardy, young society woman.

FLAPPER FANNY SAYS:
HIS U.S. PAT. OFF.



When reducing to music most women like light and airy tunes.

A PAGE FOR THE CHILDREN

Running Shoes Need A New Kind Of Stocking

Willie Winkle Wishes Some One Would Make New Kind of Sock to Aid Mother Now Everyone Is Wearing Running Shoes; Bare-foot Days Will Soon Be Here and Then Summer Holidays; Willie Asks Parents Not to Take Children on Such Long Motor Rides

By WILLIE WINKLE

This is the time of year my mother doesn't care much about, because Betty and I wear running shoes. I wish some smart fellow, like a scientist or something, would invent stockings that would go with running shoes and wouldn't get all per-fumed up.

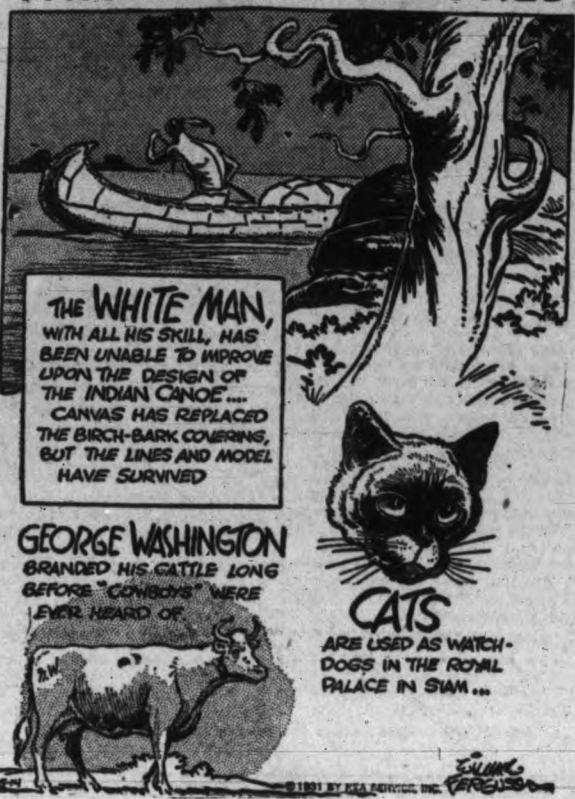
For a couple of weeks we have been preparing for our annual school sports, and that means that we've got to have running shoes or we wouldn't stand a chance. Running shoes also feel easier on your feet after the clod-hoppers we've had to wear all winter. It seems that we must have these husky shoes or we wouldn't be able to kick a football without busting a toe.

Betty is fast on her feet, and although she is several years younger than me she can beat me for fifty feet because she starts so much faster. My long legs, however, catch her and I can beat her over a long distance. But she can beat any girls at school her age. They call her the "flier." I guess I'm built for a long-distance runner because I didn't have any luck in the school trials over the short distances. I got plenty of wind and can last for a long time, so when I get bigger I'm going to try and run the mile or five miles.

URNS UP NOSE

Mother likes to see Betty and I scot along but how she hates those stockings at night. She turns up her nose and in the morning our socks are like boards. They seem to wear out quickly, too. When I get bigger, if some of these smart fellows don't get a pair of socks to go with running shoes, I'm going to invent some. You'd think that some men would put their heads together. When they were boys they used to have the same trouble with their socks, and

THIS CURIOUS WORLD



you'd think they would try and solve mother's trouble.

But it won't be long before we can go without shoes at all. These barefoot days are what I like. Get your feet hard as nails. After having your feet tied up in boots all winter they get soft and I always have to laugh when I first go barefooted because every little prickle makes me jump and when I go to the beach the hot pebbles burn. But after a couple of days I begin to toughen up and even a little crab can't make me jump if it takes a nip at my toe.

And isn't it great to think that it won't be long before school is out again and we have our summer holidays and can go camping. There's the time we save mother lots of work. Just get into a bathing suit first thing in the morning and no mending or darning for mother. Of course, she's got to cook more, I guess, as the salt air and the running about makes us so hungry.

A FUNNY IDEA

Here's something I cannot understand. Why do the grown-up people always want to motor about a hundred miles to get to a beach. My dad says to mother that it's such a nice day we might as well drive up the Island to Cowichan or Quileum. Then they pack us kids into the back seats and away we go, driving for miles and miles. We pass beaches galore and all the time we are asking why can't we stop and go down on the

beach. And all Dad says is that we'll soon be there. They bounce us about for miles and miles more and then when we get there we're all so blooming tired we want to lay down. Just about the time we begin to feel a little rested Dad says we'd better start back for home and then we drive and drive, till we're all dizzy. When we get home everybody's cranky and sometimes there's fireworks.

Put most of us kids on a beach anywhere and we'll be happy. Foul Bay, Cordova Bay, Cadboro, we don't care, that water may be a little cold for some of the old folks but we don't notice it. The sand on these beaches is as good as you'll find anywhere and the water is clean and makes us feel good.

So I'm making this plea for most of the kids around Victoria. Don't take us miles away just for a day on the beach. It's all right for a two-weeks' holiday. Too many parents are selfish and do this jaunting about just to satisfy their own desires. But kids weren't made for long rides; it's not good for them. While we're wasting many hours bouncing about on the back seat of a car as hot as the mischief and with dust in our eyes, we might be on a nice beach and play away until we get tired and then we won't have to go more than a few miles to get home to bed. And you can bet we'll go to bed feeling better than if we are jazzed all over the place in a motor car. So come on folks and be good sports with us.

TINY WILD CALF IS BORN IN ZOO

The tiny wild calf recently born in the London zoo is said to be one of the smallest calves in the world, for it belongs to a race of dwarf buffalo, or wild cattle, known as Anoa.

These dwarf cattle are very rare, and are found only in the island of Celebes.

A PROMISE

Bobby: Teacher said that beauty fades away, mummy. Is that true?
Mother: Yes, darling.
"Then why doesn't nurse fade? Daddy often tells her she's a beauty."
"She'll fade away to-morrow, dear."

SCATTERED DREAMS

Suitor: Jimmy, how would you like to earn a quarter?
Jimmy: Fine. How?
Suitor: Get me a lock of your sister's hair.
Jimmy: If you'll give me fifty cents I'll get you the whole wig.

BEDTIME STORY

Uncle Wiggily High Up

(By Howard R. Garis)

"Well, you got out all right, didn't you?" chattered Mr. Scamper, the squirrel, to Uncle Wiggily when the country rabbit gentleman had come to visit him at his home in a tree in the city park.

"Yes, I'm out all right," answered Uncle Wiggily, looking back down into the dark hole inside the hollow tree up which he had just twiggled himself after much hard work. "But, oh, so high up!" Uncle Wiggily shivered a little as he looked at the ground which seemed so far down below.

"Oh, if you call it high where you are, what would you say to the top of the tree, where I often sit?" chattered the squirrel and he pointed to many branches above the head of Uncle Wiggily.

"I should say that was higher up, but I don't want to be there," Mr. Longears answered. "This is high enough." He was sitting on a sort of little platform, half way up the tree, where a flat branch was fast to the trunk. And near this platform was a hole where the city squirrel lived when he wasn't in the top of the tree. The whole tree was hollow. Mr. Scamper had thought that on his city visit Mr. Longears could live in the hollow tree.

All would have been lovely if a boy who fooled the squirrel with empty peanut shells, had not rolled a stone against the hole at the bottom of the hollow



tree, shutting in Uncle Wiggily. Then the rabbit had climbed up inside the tree and now was safe, but high up on the outside with his squirrel friend.

"How am I ever going to get down?" asked Uncle Wiggily. "Time enough for that," chattered the squirrel gentleman. "You are safe for a while and we can look down and see how surprised that boy will be when he can't find you."

And indeed two boys who were now rolling away the stone from the hole at the foot of the hollow tree, were much surprised when, having done this hard work, they reached in, expecting to catch Uncle Wiggily, and couldn't get him.

"He's gone!" cried the boy who had fooled the squirrel with empty peanut shells.

"Gone where?" asked the second boy.

"How should I know?" said the first. "He isn't in this hollow tree. And see that squirrel up there laughing at us!" he went on. For Mr. Scamper from his perch high up the tree was looking down at the two boys, frisking his tail and grinning.

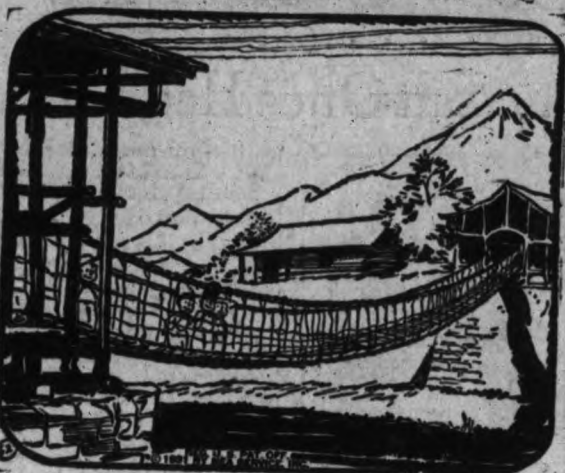
"Yes, there's a squirrel and also a rabbit!" cried the second boy.

"A rabbit!" shouted his chum. "Are you sure?"
"Sure! Look for yourself!"
"So it is!" agreed the first boy. "Why, say, this must be the rabbit I'm after. He must have climbed up inside the tree and come out of a hole higher up and now he's with the squirrel that I fooled on the peanut shells. Oh, this is going to be good!"

"What is going to be good?" asked the second boy.

"The way I'm going to climb

THE TINYMITES



(READ THE STORY, THEN COLOR THE PICTURE)

"Ha, Ha!" laughed Copy. "That old cart looks like 'I'll fall apart. It's like an old wheelbarrow and as clumsy as can be. Wee Scouty's brave to push it 'round, but he'll dump Clowny on the ground. Watch closely 'cause that's bound to be a funny sight to see."

The Travel Man said, "I think you are wrong. I'm sure he will not do a thing like that. That funny cart is going to work all right. You see, the Chinese use them here every day, without a thought of fear. And pushing them is easy 'cause they're built so very light."

Just then wee Scouty reached a hill, which brought an unexpected thrill. The cart began to travel fast. He couldn't hold it back. "Don't let it go," one Tiny cried, "or you will spoil poor Clowny's ride. Just run with it and hang on tight, and keep it in its tracks."

up there and get the rabbit that I thought ran away," was the answer. "Watch me!"

"Do you mean?" asked the first boy, "that you are going to climb up this tree and try to catch that rabbit?"

"Sure! Why not?"
"You can't," was the answer. "When you start to climb up from down here on the ground the rabbit will start climbing from where he is and he'll get to the top of the tree and you don't dare go there."

"Sure I dare go to the top of the tree!" boasted the first boy. "But I won't have to. Rabbits can't climb trees like squirrels."

"But this one must have climbed or how did he get up there?"

"Yes, he climbed up inside this soft, hollow tree, but he can't climb up the hard outside as he'll have to do now. He'll have to stay right where he is and I can climb up and get him. Maybe that squirrel can't get away but the rabbit can't." The boy began to climb up.

"Do you see what's going to happen?" asked Uncle Wiggily of Mr. Scamper. "And did you hear what he said?"

"Yes," replied the squirrel, "I did. He's a troublesome boy, I'm afraid, fooling me with empty nut shells and the like of that. Yes, here he comes now!" he whispered, leaning over to look down.

"Oh, what shall I do?" cried Mr. Longears. "I can't climb any farther to get away from him, and if I go down inside the hollow tree again the other boy will be waiting there to catch me. What shall I do?"

"Don't worry. Maybe something will happen," whispered Mr. Scamper. The boy climbed higher and higher and what next occurred will be told in the story after this. It will be called Uncle Wiggily's queer airplane. And I do hope the chewing gum won't bite the holes out of the Swiss cheese so there will be none for the little mouse to jump through when he is chasing the cat.

(Copyright, 1931, by Howard R. Garis)

Auntie May's Corner

When I was a little girl I was very fond of cats and canaries. Cats like canaries, that is for eating, but none of my pussies ever ate any of my canaries. Cats and canaries, however, have to do sometimes and it happened that two of our pets passed away about the same time. My sister, Bessie, and I were very sad and we decided to have a funeral. We got my brother to dig a grave at the back of our garden.

We both cried as we put pussy into a large box and they put the canary into a smaller one. We carried them to the grave and put some flowers on the boxes and while we carried some more brother filled in the grave. On the mound we placed some more flowers and brother arranged some little stones so as to act as a headpiece. We later got some shells and nice white stone from the beach and outlined the grave. We put fresh flowers in bottles every day, but as time wore on we got more pets and gradually forgot about our old ones.

A PET CEMETERY

It is surprising how we become so attached to our pets. In Dedham, which is near Boston, Mass., there is a pet cemetery. It has been named the Pine Ridge Animal Cemetery and already there are 1,200 graves there. It was established twenty-five years ago by the late Mrs. Huntington Smith, founder of the Animal League of Boston. She was prompted to establish the cemetery as she felt that owners of well-loved and distinguished pets would welcome an opportunity to honor them in death.

To-day the Pine Ridge Animal Cemetery has been enlarged to more than six acres, and in it are some 1,200 well-kept graves many of them marked by elaborate monuments.

Although a granite memorial dominating the green slopes of the enclosure is inscribed "To the many dogs that have given their lives in the service of man," almost every kind of pet is buried there. Cats, canaries, parrots and monkeys, rabbits and squirrel have been carried to their last resting place in Pine Ridge by grieving masters and mistresses. One marker shows where lie all that was earthly of a pet hen.

VAUDEVILLE AND CIRCUS STARS

But most of the graves are those of dogs, and among them are some famous canine heroes, vaudeville and circus stars, and champions of shows. Here lies "Master Billy Arliss," the dog that for years was the companion of George Arliss, the famous actor.

A stone vault with bronze door, the most costly memorial in the cemetery, contains the remains of Jessie, a dog once owned by the late R. H. White, wealthy merchant.

The burial ground still is maintained by the Animal Rescue League, and it is tended by Caretaker Edward Prescott and two assistants. Shrubs and trees line the roadways and gravel walks and scores of birdhouses offer sanctuary to feathered songsters. Prescott himself is so fond of dogs that he keeps several of them on his place adjacent to the cemetery.

Granite stones and even marble sculptures are to be seen on most of the graves, and bronze plates often carry detailed information in regard to the lives and deeds of the various pets. Some bear epitaphs, such as this:

"Not a common doggie,
"Human as could be;
"Surely there in Heaven
"You are waiting, Babe, for me."

COURAGEOUS DOGS

I know there are many children in Victoria who have pets that they would like to place in this cemetery. I know of several dogs, two of which have proved themselves regular heroes in the last few weeks and when they die it would be nice if they were honored. One of these dogs was Peebles, which fought a cougar at Ceepeece, which is a lumber camp near Cowichan, and the other is Teddy, the courageous little dog which saved the life of a two-year-old boy at Shawnigan Lake when a tree fell across the house and demolished it.

While we are discussing pets what would you think of a mice show? I know some boys like to have white mice. They are very tame and crawl about boys' coats. The boys also scare the girls with them.

In London recently a mice show was held and most of those who had exhibits and attended the show were women. Mice of seventy different colors and varieties, some of them worth as much as \$500, were on display. There were more than 300 mice in the show and they came from Scotland and Wales and many parts of England. There were apparently none from Ireland. The mice must have been driven out of there the same time as the snakes were chased out.

It's a good job a couple of big tabby cats did not get loose in that show or a lot of nice mice might have been lost.

THE ADVENTURES OF JABBY



BE SURE YOU'RE RIGHT



CONDEMNED

"I AM waiting for Robert!"

There was a momentary shimmer on Mrs. Maxwell's pale, tranquil face as she named her son. There was a finality in her tone that bade the other women waiting in the lobby of the women's club to hush their fretting. She would go into the auditorium and open the special Saturday afternoon program when Robert had come, not sooner. The women sighed. It was pathetic to see how Mrs. Maxwell, otherwise so poised, adored this boy, the child of a marriage that had ended so badly. Pathetic, because Bob Maxwell was about as safe a risk for mother love as any other vigorous young man of twenty-four or twenty-five. He was a graduate intern this year at St. Catherine's. If he had a free afternoon this lovely April weather, would he be likely to spend it indoors at the women's club? He would not.

But one couldn't say too much to Mrs. Maxwell. Her best friends were careful how they touched the intimate details of her life. There was about her always the aloofness of one who has known much bitterness. Of the husband or the exact circumstances of her unhappiness, people knew very little. The Maxwells had come as strangers to the city after their marriage, and Mrs. Maxwell had not gone about a great deal before their separation. It was rumored that Mr. Maxwell was a rough, uncouth man, who had jeered at his wife's interest in poetry and music and art. You could tell just by looking at her how she had suffered! She was so pale, so fine, so secret!

And so brave! Robert had been at least sixteen when the break had come. Blunt folk said that two intelligent people who had made a go of marriage that far should have been able to finish the course. People of subtler reasoning understood that Mrs. Maxwell had been trying all that time to keep the semblance of a home for the boy. When things had become impossible, she had torn her old life to pieces and made it over again. That couldn't have been easy, but she had emerged victorious.

She had filled her days with those things for which obviously she had thirsted and starved before. A comparative stranger at the time of her enrollment, she was now chairman of the poetry section of this exclusive club. She was on the board of advisers for the municipal art museum; and her name always figured in the list of patronesses for musical events extraordinary. A fine, brave, gracious lady—but somewhat sad.

His Mother Overshadowed

MRS. MAXWELL waited in the doorway for her son. Something was delaying Robert, but she knew that he would come. It was a rare occasion when he attended her at such a gathering—the big, bluff, hearty outdoor fellow—but he'd been eager to come to-day.

It was now past time for the program. The rustling, murmuring women had one by one gone into the auditorium, leaving Mrs. Maxwell alone in the lobby except for a pretty girl who found occasion to flutter through the place every few minutes or so. A distractingly pretty girl with dark eyes and bright coloring.

It was Lisa Jackson, the pet and pride of the club. She was putting on a fairy pantomime as the second half of the program this afternoon. Lisa had, Mrs. Maxwell often said, a remarkable streak of fantasy in her poetic confessions. She would likely make a name for herself one of these days.

But Mrs. Maxwell scarcely noticed Lisa now, and she answered the girl's pretty respectful approaches absent-mindedly. All her thoughts and emotions were focused on the street outside. At last her lips parted on a sigh of realization.

There he was, jerking his ridiculous roadster into place at the opposite curbstone! She could have helped him pay for something smarter in the way of a car; but he had not allowed her to. Touching, his independence, admirable; but the car was so absurd! And his hat, too green, misshapen. Clothes had never mattered to Bob except as conventional necessities. Some boys got over that carelessness when they were old enough to care about girls, but Bob had never cared about girls.

He came striding across the street, the awful hat in his hand, his blond hair ruffling in the soft breeze, a light of expectancy on his ruddy, wholesome face; and Mrs. Maxwell would have resented any suggestion that a line, a trait of him could have been improved.

"Darling!" Her voice quivered, taking all strength from her reproach. "You're late!"

And then she had it, her first blow from him.

"Lo, there, old dear!" he said. It was his regular greeting, but to-day he wasn't looking at his mother. That shining eagerness on his face was not for her.

"How do you do?" His dear, absurd voice rumbled formal words to someone beyond Mrs. Maxwell's shoulder.

Lisa Jackson answered him. When Mrs. Maxwell turned, the girl's cheeks were flushed, her eyes brilliant; she had been waiting, too.

Bob Maxwell stepped past his mother to catch at the girl's hand; and in that moment, Mrs. Maxwell lost her identity as a person and became a gray shadow looking on at life.



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lost her identity as a person and became a gray shadow looking on at life.

This Must Not Happen

OF course her outward distress lasted only a moment. Presently she was in the auditorium, carrying out her part of the program with assurance and charm. Presently she had retired from the platform and was sitting beside her son. But within, beneath her calm exterior, she was a tangle of churning emotions.

"No!" The cry she couldn't make aloud seemed to be tearing her in two. "No!"

Why, of all the pretty girls he had known, should he have fixed his enthusiasm on this one? How had he ever come to know Lisa? He didn't care for poetry. His recreations were fishing, hunting, a little golf. How then? She herself must have introduced the two. It must have been done most casually—she couldn't remember when or why—probably on the occasion of one of Lisa's triumphs, when the girl was all flushed and at her prettiest.

It was only infatuation, she tried to reason; but that, in the case of a determined, single-minded man like her son, was a most dangerous infatuation. He was mad about the girl. When her pantomime came on, Lisa sat on a dais before the curtain and read a prologue to each episode. Bob Maxwell's hand gripped the chair arms. His lips were parted. His eyes were a burning blue. He didn't see the charming dancers who played out Lisa's fancies. He saw only Lisa.

And Lisa? Once she looked out from her reading and her dark eyes found Bob and his mother. A warmth of emotion quickened her face, a warmth including Mrs. Maxwell—sweetly possessive, inviting. How far had this thing gone without the mother's knowing? The very secretiveness chilled Mrs. Maxwell.

She told herself this would never do. Mrs. Maxwell knew her son. Stubborn qualities, which in his father had been reefs to break her heart upon, had developed in him so gradually, so like his growing stature, that she had never been surprised or shocked by them. They played a strange part in her tenderness to him, calling, as they did, for constant excusing; but the qualities were there.

And she knew Lisa Jackson, as only a woman can know one who awakens in her heart a wistful recognition of her own lost youth. She had been a girl like Lisa once. Her beauty—she had been a beauty, too—had irradiated with secret dreams and desires. And she had fallen in love.

No! This must not happen! These two were matched in nothing but lovable youth. Their infatuation was as flaming as beautiful and as perishing as the blooming of lilacs in spring. Later, for the growing season, what nourishment would lie at the roots of their union? Too soon the flowers would fall; and then the leaves would drop one by one, and winter bleakness come too soon, last too long—a close observer might have seen a tremor pass under the ivory smoothness of Mrs. Maxwell's composed face.

The Spell Broken

"BOB!" Just breathing his name, Mrs. Maxwell laid a hand on her son's arm, but she had to leave it there an appreciable moment to claim his attention.

"Gee! Why could men never whisper!"

"Sh!" Mrs. Maxwell shaped her words with her lips, making no sound. "Don't whisper!"

He made a motion to arise.

"Not now!" she whispered hastily. "After the play."

the spell of telepathy between these two had been broken. The young man's eyes were not absorbed now as they went to the stage. They kept coming back to rest anxiously on his mother.

When the curtain fell on the final scene, the audience rose with a rustle and a murmur, not as an audience released, but as one expectant of other delights to come. It was for this reason that Mrs. Maxwell had claimed illness. Upstairs in the reception rooms, tea would presently be served and a social hour enjoyed by the guests and members. Bob had no liking for tea; but there were settees in odd corners which two people, who wanted a moment alone, might find. Mrs. Maxwell knew.

Through those rustling, talking women Bob hurried his mother, too fast for her to give an explanation of her leaving. His hand under her arm, he all but lifted her across the street.

"There!" He planted her in his car and turned to scrutinize her. "What was it, old dear?"

"My head," said Mrs. Maxwell, "and the closeness, I suppose. I'm better now."

As Bob guided his car through the maze of traffic, his mother fell to studying her son's profile. A squarish head, ever to a mother's eyes. Strength there, undoubtedly. Honest eyes. Matter-of-fact nose and mouth and chin. Yes, honesty, cleanliness, a strength—but a squarish head just the same. Considerable stolidity and unchangeableness about this young man.

Mrs. Maxwell sighed and smiled again. He was sweet to her. When the break had come, he'd said, "I love you, dad, but I'll stay with mother." And this afternoon he hadn't hesitated between his duty to her and his desire to be with Lisa. Was she doing right to interfere? Yes. She mustn't be sentimental now. For his sake—for his happiness.

"Are you sure you're better?" Bob asked, when he had got her home and made her comfortable among the cushions of a chaise longue.

"I'll be all right now," she assured him. "Sit down and I'll have Anna give us some tea here."

"No, thanks." He stood before her, hat in hand, toposat over his arm. "If you don't need me, I'll have to run on. Hadn't you better see Dr. Crow about this attack, or is it just indigestion?"

Planning Interference

SHE could see that his solitude was nothing more than duty. All his thoughts, his real feelings, turned elsewhere.

"I'll be all right," she said. "But I expected you to stay for dinner."

"No, I'll have to be going. Sorry. That is, unless you really need me."

A moment later he was gone, and the apartment was empty and pallid. So was it always pale when she was alone there. A pale harmony of loneliness that was her story now, had been for years, would be for years to come.

But how could you make young people see anything beyond their immediate desires? If you told them truths they did not fancy, they would not believe. Bob had gone posthaste back to the girl, and the girl would be waiting for him.

What made a girl so fastidious, so spiritual as Lisa, fancy a man so rough and matter-of-fact as Bob? The answer was simple. Marriage, for all so-called progress, was still a primitive thing. Lisa might be a poet, real, and potential, she was also a woman. Oh, very much a woman.

Agonizing memory gave Mrs. Maxwell understanding. Her father had been president of a small university. Distinguished visitors had been entertained in their home. Mrs. Maxwell could remember hours of rapt atten-

tion on gifted words or gifted sounds. Then, quite suddenly, on business to do with quarries, had come a young mining engineer; and the polite, dim pactor of her father's house, the world of books and classical standards, the very green hills and dimpling streams had been blocked out by a striding young giant with sandy hair and a gusty reality of being, and merry, mocking honesty upon his lips and in his eyes, who worshipped her—who had worshipped her.

When one was older, one appreciated better the delights of the mind; but at twenty-one wanted a lover. Still, there were charming men more suited to Lisa's temperament than Bob. Mrs. Maxwell sat up, her cheeks stained with the flush of inspiration. Suppose she brought between Lisa and Bob another young man, a dangerously attractive young man! Mrs. Maxwell's eyes brightened; but the stain on her cheeks deepened. Hardly fair to Bob, perhaps. He—she loved this girl—hardly in his unchanging way. The mother fought down a surging wish to indulge her son.

Slowly she walked to her desk. This was a subtle, difficult task she had set herself. She must not bungle it. Her trembling fingers picked up a file of current correspondence. She ran through the letters, pausing often to think, but always to reject, until she had nearly reached the bottom of the pile. There she stopped suddenly, a squarish, heavy white envelope in her hands. Her lips parted. Oh, if she could bring those two together!

Deciding on a Rival

THE letter was from Gerald Fitzroy, the Irish poet and dramatist, who was now in America reaping the gold of sudden fame and lecture circuit.

Never had she met a more attractive man. A charming, red-headed, burly, masculine person who had been a soldier and a fighter. With a voice like a harp itself. And a way with women.

Gerald Fitzroy was the man. His letter said that he had a free week following a Chicago lecture date and might easily be induced to visit the charming Mrs. Maxwell's city at that time. She had taken the matter up with the Women's club, but the club's budget was running low and the executive committee had demurred. Now Mrs. Maxwell thought she would arrange a lecture date for her even if it meant cutting into her personal income to make up a deficit in the club funds.

She would give a luncheon for him with Lisa in a place of honor. Lisa couldn't be indifferent to this man. And he wouldn't be indifferent to Lisa, with her deep brown eyes and her lovely color and her impulsive admiration. The flush of disloyalty to her son came back to Mrs. Maxwell's cheeks; but resolutely she took up her pen—and the telephone rang.

It was Bob. How was she feeling now? Fine! That was great! Did she still have a place for him at dinner? Was there enough for three possibly? He'd like to bring a guest. No, not a man. A girl. What girl? His girl, of course. Who? Wait and see. They would be there in no time at all!

The calm quiet of the apartment shattered by his vibrant voice over the telephone, Mrs. Maxwell did not go back to her desk.

"Anna," she said to the maid, "there will be company for dinner, after all. Mr. Robert and a Miss Jackson."

there was a quiver, a vibration of emotional force against which Mrs. Maxwell felt herself grow momentarily more numb and powerless. There was no time to summon a stranger. What could be done, if anything, must be done at once.

"Doggone!" said Bob directly after the close of the meal. "Now, I've got to go right back to the hospital. Yep, two hours of duty this evening to make up for this afternoon. Get your wraps, young lady."

"Bob!" Mrs. Maxwell spoke on impulse. "I wish you'd leave Lisa here with me for a while."

"Why?" said Bob abruptly. "Well, dear, I'd enjoy a visit with her."

"Why don't you like me?"

HE turned to Lisa; and suddenly the girl's childishness had fallen from her, was replaced by the dignity of a woman.

"Please," she said, "I'd like to stay, Bob."

When Bob had gone and Mrs. Maxwell was wondering just why she had asked Lisa to stay, the girl turned to her sharply and said:

"Why don't you like me, Mrs. Maxwell?"

"But, my dear, I do! I like you better than any other girl I know."

Lisa's eyebrows were drawn together in a straight, continuous line over her dark, deep eyes.

"I mean," she said, "why don't you want Bob to marry me?"

For all her well-bred graces, Lisa was modern in her method of direct attack. Mrs. Maxwell tried to temporize.

"My dear, has he asked you that already?"

son all our own, still away from the world; but the world crept in. You can't keep it out. You can't be alone in a cave with your love and husband and children nowadays. The doctor said I wasn't getting out enough, not having enough diversion. We opened the gates of our enchanted castle—the world rushed in."

Mrs. Maxwell paused, pulled herself together. Lisa's eyebrows were a black line of thought above her shadowed eyes.

"I think," said Mrs. Maxwell, slowly, "the trouble began when I didn't like musical comedies."

But that was absurd, now that it was started. The trouble was great, dark, devastating. Could it be that such a small beginning? She tried to explain.

"I had been brought up in rather intellectual surroundings. I was too young to be tolerant—I well, once he said to me—odd how certain speeches stand out in memory!—he said to me, 'This isn't high-brow enough for you, is it? The first sneer—or it seemed a sneer. I cried, but I was too proud to show my hurt and that made it go deeper."

"Once she called a philosopher whom I admired a stuffed toy? I can see now that he was only resentful, bewildered, hurt at a difference growing up between us. Once when he had done a paper on Spanish music he picked up some of my notes and laughed because a composition I had featured was written by a man with a Polish name. I was silly enough to be outraged and then he laughed the louder. He told the story in public, told it well, too well."

Warning Unheeded

BUT those were trifles, these differences which had once been so tremendous. Out of her girlhood came a random line of verse: "It is the rift within the lute that, slowly widening, the music makes mute."

"Petty irritations," she said aloud, "rising up, breaking out like rashes and going down, but leaving scars, terrible scars, until it was as if we had never known each other!"

"Mrs. Maxwell," begged Lisa. "Don't! Bob isn't like that!"

"What?" said Mrs. Maxwell. "He couldn't be."

"Bob," said his mother distinctly. "Is as much like his father as if they had been stamped with one die. They look alike. They walk alike. They eat alike. They breathe alike. They think alike. They brought him up."

"But what does that mean? I've chosen his meals, his clothes when he was younger, tried and failed to choose his companions. I made him go to a dancing school. I let him have his own way about a career. I made him read an hour a day when he was at home; but, for fear that he would hate books, I forced too much. I let him choose his own texts. From the time he was twelve, his books have never been those I would have given him. He is his father's son."

"Oh, no! Why, he worships you!"

"Why does he worship me? Because I bore him. That is a sentimental tie that holds any man to his mother. A physical fact I gave him life, his first conscious happiness. Later I mended his rashes, spiritual and material—and I still gave him food. And consolation. If all the world called him wrong, I would pretend he was right. Tonight he adores me because I gave him chicken fricasee and chocolate sundae for his supper."

"Oh, but my dear!" Lisa dropped on her knees by Mrs. Maxwell's side. Her eyes were wet. "How—precious!"

Mrs. Maxwell brushed away the clinging hands. She rose and walked to a window.

"Precious!" she said to the night outside. "Precious! If one could only keep remembering how precious you are forty or fifty and alone, that the only insubstantial bonds are the natural ones between human beings."

She paused as if waiting for an answer. The room was quiet. Lisa had not moved.

"What does the world say of me?" she demanded then. "Of my divorce?"

"Oh, my dear," said Lisa, "no body blames you!"

words came now swiftly, strongly, as if driven by some force too long held under pressure. "How can the world know—so much? I married a strong man. A strong man is not easily bent, but he would have suffered death a thousand times for me if—well, if I had shown to him a third of the indulgence I've had to show to our son every day of his life."

In a New Light

"WAS a woman, born to be flexible and gracious; and I forgot. I was the one untrue. Did I say I was lonely? My loneliness is nothing compared to the loneliness to which I condemned a man, too old, too proud, too unchangeable to find consolation elsewhere. He—why, even when we scarcely spoke those last horrible years, I used to order his shirts, his ties—you see, these big strong men are strangely helpless in little ways—oh, my dear, what am I saying to you? This isn't what I meant to say—quit at all. I thought, if it came to words of reasoning, I would be very cold, very practical, I would appeal to your intelligence. Instead—what am I telling you?"

She was pleading now. The pale, delicate face was broken with grieving, but soft, as the girl had never seen it.

"Don't you know?" murmured Lisa. "You are telling me that you care—still. You never once stopped caring—"

"I—Mrs. Maxwell turned away. "You are telling me," said the girl steadily, "that love doesn't die because people are different. The love such as you know is imperishable. It can be wounded, but never destroyed."

Could the girl be right? Could it be love that made her wisdom so dark and impenetrable, her wilderness of bereavement, of grieving, of guilt? How did the child know? How had she guessed—Mrs. Maxwell's hands were suddenly busy, fumbling under a bit of padding on her dress, unfastening something there.

"It was brave and fine of you," said Lisa, "to tell me what you have told me. I shall never forget—"

"No," said Mrs. Maxwell, "you mustn't forget. Here—here is something to help you remember. Clyde's first present to me. He—chipped the garnet out himself when he was a student in Colorado."

The something was a small gold pin set with a dark red, clouded stone, not too well cut or polished—not a pretty ornament and still—

"He found it one day high on a mountain side and had no tools to get it. He had to climb back again—twelve thousand feet high, with chisels," said Mrs. Maxwell, as Lisa held the pin in her hands, mutely staring.

"Oh!" she sobbed suddenly. "Can't something be done for you—even now?"

"No," said Mrs. Maxwell. "There is no going back in life. That is my punishment. Can you imagine Bob's going back to do things over? There is only going forward. And so—will you promise me that you will be kind to my son—to his son—kind and tender and gentle and remembering?"

There! That was better. Ever so much better. She hadn't been able to stop these two lovers. She hadn't really wanted to. She had placed herself, a warning, before them.

Lisa promised. Slowly her hands closed over the token she held. Her eyes widened, darkened, as she faced the space of years and years to come. Her young mobile lips quivered and were still. She had taken a vow that would never be part of any public ritual.

And in Mrs. Maxwell's heart as she watched, where before all had been dry and bitter with self-reproach, and arid of hope, she felt suddenly the rushing of a stream of life renewed.

(Copyright 1931)

CENSUS OFFICER: "How many persons are in this house?"

Maid: "None, they are all out."

Census Officer: "I mean, how many persons slept here last night?"

Ship's Cat Chases Rats For Her Keep

Puss Afloat Must Prove Herself More Useful Than Ornamental

THERE is hardly a ship afloat that does not boast of at least one cat, for Puss, whether she be black or tabby, Manx or Persian, is always a recognized member of a ship's company.

Sea-going cats are intelligent and enterprising travellers. It is not uncommon for Puss to take it into her head to change ships, and once in a while she will go ashore at a port. Two months later, when you return, Puss is there to meet you, a little thinner perhaps, but she comes aboard with her tail in the air, ready to settle down once more.

Other cats, still more enterprising, have been known to desert a ship in a foreign port, take a week's holiday at the docks, stow away on the next incoming ship of the same line, walk off again at the home port—and wait there for the original ship!

A famous cat on a large ocean liner was Minnie. She looked half drowned and half starved when she walked up the first-class gangway in New York on a snowy day. Three times she was put ashore by a conscientious chief steward, who thought the ship's cataried, which he owned, might suffer if there were any more cats on board. At the last moment Minnie won—she walked up the third-class gangway. And she stayed.

Ships' cats are more useful than ornamental. Puss may prove herself a good rat-catcher, and so earn her keep. For this reason the she cat is always more popular than the male. You can always rely on acquiring a nice kitten if you know a seaman, for the man who considers himself the owner of the ship's cat, also considers it his bounden duty to find good homes for the offspring which arrive periodically. I have known more than one first-class passenger smuggle a particularly nice kitten ashore, hoping it would not meow in front of the customs officials.—From "Answers."

True to Its Number

THE two rather racy-looking men met on the race course and their conversation turned to the topic of strange coincidences.

"The most amazing coincidence I ever remember happened last year," said Charles, the bigger man of the two.

"What was that?" asked Henry eagerly.

"It was the eleventh day of the eleventh month and I lived in a house with number eleven on the door, and I backed the eleventh horse in a race," explained Charles.

"And," broke in Henry, "the horse won, I suppose?"

"Nothing of the kind," came from his companion. "The beastly animal came in eleventh."

Bring Him In

CALLER: "I'd like you to paint a portrait of my late uncle."

Artist: "Bring him in."

"I will my late uncle."

"Well, bring him in as soon as he gets here."

GREAT STUFF

HERBALIST: "It's a really marvelous hair-grower, sir; only last week a customer of mine in the fruit business upset a bottle on some lemons, and he sold every one next day in mistake for coconuts."



The girl turned to her sharply and said: "Why don't you like me, Mrs. Maxwell? Why don't you want Bob to marry me?"

Geared Too High for World Need Business Slumped

Huge Production, Racing Along at Top Speed While Buyers' Requirements Drag in Second, Blamed by International Chamber of Commerce Celebrities

By RODNEY DUTCHER

TO OVER-PRODUCTION and under-consumption, words often used to explain business depression and unemployment as well as agricultural distress, add another: Over-capacity.

"A general increase in productive capacity which has temporarily outstripped the rate of increase in population and in the capacity of consumption" was listed first among a dozen causes and symptoms of depression by the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce. The congress of the chamber at Washington, assembling a thousand men prominent in the world's business, industry and finance, emphasized the point.

Plants built to produce far in advance of what consumers reasonably may be expected to consume involve heavy capital investment and lumberable jobs for workers which suffer together when the breaking point comes. Over-capacity results in over-production.

NOT UNDER-CONSUMPTION

As for the other factor, under-con-

sumption, President Georges Theunis of the international chamber pointed out that although some countries have lost purchasing power the term "under-consumption" should not be used to describe the "inability of consumers to increase their needs to the present level of industrial and agricultural production capacity."

An idea of how over-expansion has hit the United States was given by President A. Traylor of Chicago's First National Bank as he condemned financiers for permitting it. After the readjustment period of 1920-21, according to Traylor, the country had an industrial plant adequate to satisfy the wants of population based on the new high current income. Technological and management improvements rapidly expanded productive facilities. Large foreign loans boomed foreign trade. Huge credits to consumers and installment buying puffed domestic sales.



"Business leaders should have known better."
—Melvin A. Traylor, president First National Bank of Chicago.

COMPETITION BLAMED

But competition spurred on improvement of production facilities and capital was called upon "until to-day we find millions upon millions of idle capital investment with its consequent heavy charge and with little likelihood of early utilization in a manner to earn its keep."

Concretely, Traylor cited the automobile production capacity of 8,000,000 cars and trucks and recent estimates of the possible American market at around 4,000,000. Maximum capacity in the radio industry is apparently nearly three times the normal sales possibility, he said, "and similar illustrations could be produced in various degrees for most of our principal industries."

Intelligent understanding should have indicated that such over-expansion would leave industries seriously involved and employees out of work when the peak demand had passed. Traylor said, and as for financiers, as early as 1927 it was obvious to everyone experienced in granting credit that if expansion and speculation were not checked disaster was inevitable. But every kind and character of combination and merger was made without regard to economic advisability or

future possibilities of economy and profits.

False or unsafe positions frequently have been aggravated by tariffs or other government aid. It was pointed out by Jean Parmentier, director of the French Credit Foncier. As smaller and intermediary plants had to suspend they have been taken over in the general trend toward industrial consolidation. Parmentier pointed out, and operated by larger groups. Instead of disappearing as the weak slaters of industry they have remained to retard what might be regarded as a normal solution of depression.

ABSOLVES FARMERS

Over-capacity and over-production have cursed both industry and agriculture. Theunis pointed out, but he absolved the farmers on the ground with the industrialists on the ground that the latter knew just what they were about when they entered the field of competition with excess productive capacity. Industrial over-production



Under-consumption isn't the inability of consumers to increase their needs."
—Georges Theunis, president of International C. of C.

clearly the progress of the great depression and it was shown how raw materials production went to pot together. Sketchily. The raw material countries began to suffer at the turn of the 1927-28 slump in Germany. The great industrial countries were going full tilt but raw materials were produced far in excess of the market for them, resulting in falling prices which seriously affected the raw materials countries and their buying power.

As the other countries faced severe economic crises the industrial countries passed the boom zenith and started downward. They wanted raw materials then, of course, and the raw materials countries were harder than ever. Unemployment came along in a big way and soon no country was equipped to buy its quota from the world's vast over-expansion of productive facilities.

Horticulturists Seek Unusual Flora at Sooke Gorge

By Robert Connell

Noted Island Naturalist

NOT SO very long ago a botanical excursion meant the search for new or rare plants to be eventually added to a collection pressed, neatly mounted and correctly named. At least it meant that to the more serious participants in the excursion: to the others there remained the joy of seeing wild things in their native haunts and the stirring of curiosity by the new and unexpected.

To-day the botanical excursion has taken on a different aspect. The tremendous growth in enthusiasm for rock-gardening has led many to take an interest in wild-flower gardening, and a growing number of people are finding a new and genuine pleasure in introducing among the hybrid but aristocratic company of bed and border some of the woodland, meadow and hillside beauties with their unperilled simplicity.

It is a practice with several sides. It may, for example, lead to hybridization and the production of new varieties, perhaps more interesting than useful. It may show certain plants to be worthy of development and transportation to the ranks of the "garden" inhabitants proper. But whatever it may do, it will furnish the collector and gardener with many delightful reminiscences of ramblings here and there, among the high hills, climbs where the snow lingers at midsummer among the heather, wanderings through the rush and sedge of far-inland meadows, and stunterings by the surf-beaten shores of our Pacific waters. The wild-flower garden will be a travel record vying with the camera and the journal.

And then the wild-flower gardener has impressed upon him the various likes and dislikes of plants as he sees them in their various natural niches. The construction of a satisfactory acre or a miniature mountain is an undertaking to which the lover of Alpine gardening gives hours of thought and effort; and similarly the wild-flower gardener will find that the provision of suitable conditions of soil, drainage, light and shade relations, and so on, for the children of his adoption will add at once to his labor and his delight.

All this is by way of introducing to my readers the North Sanich Horticultural Society as its members betake them to the justly celebrated gorge of the Sooke, with myself as an invited

guest and in some measure at least as a cicerone or, in plain English, locustion guide.

I think I express the purpose of their expedition when I thus adapt the words in which the leader of a certain important scientific botanical expedition thus set forth its object: "It was for the purpose of collecting living plants of any species, described or new, that appeared likely to have any definite aesthetic service in the gardens of North Sanich."

BY TRAIL AND TIES

After the long avenues of broom, more brilliantly yellow than ever in the sunshine of a breezy, showery May, it was a restful change to enter the cool green depths of the forest that still in large measure borders the lower valley of the Sooke. The cars are left below a group of slender, columned cedars where the river ripples over shallow and slips almost unseen through the shady pools. The trail, in the wet sands of its shore, runs a path beaten by the feet of many fishermen who come to tempt the trout with "well-dressed flies." Well, old Isaac Walton says angling is an "art worthy of the knowledge and practice of a wise man . . . worth the learning . . . but somewhat like poetry, men are to be born to it, with inclinations to it." For our part we must take this steep trail to the right made by the local branch of the Alpine Club and bringing you, if you travel it to the end, to the club's camp among the lakes of the Seven Hills.

Climbing it to-day, we perceived quite an Alpine touch about it, for the rocks are dripping with water and between the miniature bogs, where moisture-loving plants thrive exceedingly. Here, for example, as you pass this bluff of basalt catches horizontally a sheet of Langsdorff's moss, the children's monkey-flower, which lies like a gleam of gold across a mossy opening, while its relatives still crowd together in the rock crevices below. One almost expects a fast-melting snowbank above the feeder of these crystal tricklings. But instead we find, as the winding zig-zags through salal and dwarf rose, the winding grade of the C.N.R. on its way to Cowichan Lake. Here we part company with the trail and betake us to the ties.

The trails of the hills are of diverse origin. Very rarely is one found like this of the Alpine Club, deliberately planned and made. Some lead to lonely cabins where in the season hikers of the deer forest gather. Others, and they by far the most frequent, are of the C.N.R.'s own making, passing through thickets and forest to the grassy uplands by winding, rocky detours. Occasionally

a trail runs to some spring where in the driest of midsummer weather a cooling drink may be had for the bending of the knee. And then there is the great trail of the Sooke valley, the trail par excellence, to be preserved, it is hoped, for all time, the Trail of Sixty-four to Leechtown. We shall see it soon, running below the railway, but meanwhile we foot it along the ties.

The dark basaltic rocks of the many railway cuttings were a few years ago raw and bare from powder and pick, but Nature, the great healer and restorer, has already planned them with ferns and flowering plants. The red and silver and tender green of the stonecrops is already crowned with the flat-topped clusters of the forget-me-nots, a striking contrast to the hard and massive rock from which their ruddy stalks arise.

Between the cuttings the railwayside is gay with blue lupines, running up to the edge of the woods, and in the tangle of wild things young dogwood trees are springing up heavily. In the sandy clay of the grade the wild strawberry flourishes and in a few places the plants are covered with fruit, fairly large berries reddening to ripeness. Generally speaking, the track is not rich in plants, and it is with relief that just past the second trestle-bridge we leave the ties and descend to the salal-covered flat traversed by the Leechtown trail. This we cross, and in a few minutes the "sound of many waters" warns us by its increasing loudness that we are near the verge of the famous Devil's Pot-holes.

WHERE THE SOOKE IS STILL A STURDY YOUTH

Near the river's edge the gravelly flat gives way to the irregular and rocky surface which marks the highest reach of the river in times of spate. Here the great piles of logs brought down by the torrent, twenty feet or more above the bottom of its bed, while the hollows filled with the black and grey slaty pebbles of Leech River corroborate the tale. Behind us we can now see the great bare hills that rise from 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the river, while on the other side similar elevations are reached. The 1,000-foot contours are only three-quarters of a mile apart, and thus looking only at the valley as seen up-stream it has a decidedly picturesque appearance.

But when one stands on the edge of the Pot-holes and looks down to where the clear green water sweeps over the upper lip and descends from one huge cavity to another till it reaches that deceptively quiet reach where it glides away between vertical walls on its way to the Falls, the

term "gorge" is the only one to describe fitly the rift among the hills. Let us look for a minute at the history of this strange gash in the rocky valley-bottom.

From Leechtown to the Falls the Sooke is engaged in passing from one level to another as well as in moving down a steady slope of surface. In a sense its movement resembles that of a vessel traversing a canal where, in addition to the general upward progress it drops, by means of the locks that occur along its course, from one level of water to another by sudden shifts of elevation. But to understand how this has come about in the history of the Sooke we must go back to a much earlier time—to the pre-glacial days in which the Sooke river valley first took form. It was the scouring of this ancient valley that gave to the existing valley its present form, with its bold, bare hillsides smoothed and rounded by the movement of the ice. Since then the Sooke River, owing its birth, no doubt, to the retreatment of the ice, and fed in the first instance by the melting glacier ice that filled the Sooke Lake basin, has cut its way slowly but steadily through such original basins as may have occupied the valley. It has terraced a portion of the valley with its own sediments in time of flood, thus forming the salal-covered flat along which the Leech River trail runs, and has profoundly cut and chiselled its way through the hard, tough lavas of the original valley bottom. Earlier stages of the river's course are marked by the old pot-holes still to be seen in whole or part along the walls of the gorge, where they now appear far too high above the water to be entered at any stage of its highest floods.

The long narrow canyons or gorges mark the steady cutting-down of the river, while the most irregular regions of pot-holes occurring at the heads of these canyons mark the actually existing cut of the river in the solid rock. At one time this cut was at the lower end of the gorge, but it has steadily moved back until now it has reached, as at the Devil's Pot-holes, the upper end of the rock ridge. The river is thus in this upper part of its course still in its vigorous youth, whereas below the falls where it flows along a comparatively level grade and near the mouth has built for itself extensive tidal flats and flood-plains. It has all the marks of elderly sedateness and complacency, so that one would hardly guess from a contemplation of its lower reaches what a turbulent and aggressive youth lies hidden, hidden in the recesses of the hills.

As for the means by which the Sooke has accomplished the cutting already done and still continues its work, its tools are the boulders and

gravel it carries down in time of flood, when it is chiefly effective; but the bed-rock itself has lent itself admirably to the process by presenting to the river a series of parallel fissures and dykes which are just so many lines of weakness and thus vulnerable to attack. The pot-holes are caused by swirling waters armed with fragments, a boring instrument increasing in power with the magnitude of the hole.

PLANTS OF THE CREVICES

The flora of the pot-holes and adjacent cliffs is peculiarly interesting, as the horticulturists found, because it consists of plants that have had to adapt themselves to peculiar conditions. The immense volume of water that pours into the canyon and the pot-holes would in itself make it impossible for plants under ordinary conditions to establish themselves, for here there is no surface soil in which to root. Thus they are compelled to fix themselves in the fissures and cracks of the smoothed and polished rock, and there results a crevice flora. The goat's-beard spiraea and the maidenhair fern, the windflower and the blue violet, the arnica and the hairbell, all hide their woody root-stocks in the fissures and thus succeed in holding their own against the floods of winter and the drought of summer. With them grows the lovely lula, a real mountain plant, conspicuous by its silvery leaves and later by its broad head of creamy white flowers, but from its natural habitat we expect to find it in the crevices. One of the blueberries is also found in this association, but very sparingly.

Climbing into the water-chiselled recesses and around the projecting shoulders of smooth gray rock one gets the full measure of delight in plants found in the most unexpected places. It is a little early for the flowers of many of them, yet, early as the season is, for the time of blossoming lingers late in the narrow valley, where the sun rises late and sets early behind the lofty hills.

Anything more unlike an ordinary garden could hardly be well imagined. No rock garden-er's skill could reproduce these strange water-cultured walls, so impermeable to seed or spore except where the narrow fissures cut across the smooth gray surface. Even the ubiquitous lichens and mosses are as absent as on the wave-swept rocks of the coast-line. There is no safety and no existence except for those that can establish between two closely-set surfaces of rock their perennial roots. And it says much for the adaptability of those found there that all, with the exception of the lula, are ordinarily dwellers in the comparative freedom of common sandy loams.

RIVER BED AND HILLSIDE PLANTS

By the margin of the gorge a variety of plants grow, such as species of wild onion, or allium (it suits more delicate tastes), and ferns like the parsley and the Indian's dream. Above the Pot-hole grows the rare *Dryopteris argentea* or *Sierra wood fern*, just beginning to unfold its fronds on the west side of the river, but expanded in the neighborhood of a great boulder mid-stream. Here, too, is the yellow cedar or cypress, a little hard to distinguish from the red cedar when young but accurately identified by its quite different fruit. To pass from large to small, blue violets grow among the pebbles and boulders, the flowers exquisitely blue, and arnica and asters (Michaelmas daisies) are plentiful. The pretty few-flowered dodecatheon or peacock is common, and the ruddy saxifrage occurs here and there.

Climbing a low hill on the west side of the river we find *Bongard's saxifrage* in full bloom, the little green leafy "bubblers" already formed among the flowers and advancing towards the day when they are ready to fall and root themselves in the soil. *Saxifraga arguta*, which occurs far up the Leech, as well as in the high mountains, has also a vegetative mode of reproduction alongside the normal seed one.

Here, too, a pretty scaglinella, related to the club-mosses, spread its stems over the moss in soft tints of olivaceous green and tender plum-color. But all this region has been badly fire-blasted, and the ground vegetation destroyed. Only in the escaped places does the lovely *Lyall's anemone* lift its pure white flower.

The excursion finds its final triumph on the return in the discovery by one of the ladies of the party of a pretty pedicularis in blossom by the river bank just below where we left the cars, mingled with it is the *Sitka valerian*, also in flower.

Thus something of the flora of Sooke River valley and gorge was seen and heartily appreciated by all of us. It was, indeed, a little too early for a number of plants, and their blossoming was thus missed, but enough were recognized to make the expedition profitable in every way, and I am sure the gardens of North Sanich will be still more interesting by the new influx than they were before. Mingled with the pictures that the transplanted flowers will call up will be memories of the campfire and the assembled party around a lavishly-covered cloth, whilst to the music of the snoring bacon the croaking of a frog in a neighboring pond plays a not unmusical bass, and at intervals above these and the merry voices rises the sound of the falling, whirling waters hastening to the sea.

New Expedition to Venture Into "Lost World"

Unknown Beckons Scientists, Who Will Use Airplanes to Reach Last Frontiers in South America

By PAUL HARRISON

SCIENTIFIC exploration is about to push back one of the last frontiers of the unknown. The world has many places to which modern man has not penetrated, but most of these blank spots on the map, even those in the polar regions, are fairly certain to contain no startling surprises.

However, almost any sort of discovery may be made in the vast region to be penetrated this summer by the most comprehensive scientific survey ever attempted by a single expedition into South America.

In southern Venezuela, just north of the Brazilian frontier, is an elevated plateau consisting roughly of some 40,000 square miles. The interior not only is absolutely unknown to civilized man, but it contrasts so sharply with the impenetrable tropical lowlands surrounding it that it is believed to offer an entirely different climate and environment.

MAY FIND ANYTHING

Here may be found great mineral wealth, unknown people and animals, strange botanical wonders, volcanoes, lakes, perhaps even a large, fertile and inhabitable country.

The expedition, limited, costing some \$300,000 and employing three airplanes, is said to be comparable only to the Byrd Antarctic enterprise in equipment and thoroughness of preparation. In fact, it will have two returns of the Antarctic venture in its party, of twelve or fourteen men—Capt. Ashley C. McKinley, famous aerial photo-

grapher, and George A. Thorne Jr., who will act as chief pilot.

This, too, will be the first joint expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, the American Geographical Society of New York, and the New York Botanical Garden. Each is to send experienced explorers who can make field studies in five or six months without airplanes, radio and other modern advantages would require a period of several years. Harold E. Anthony, curator of the department of mammalogy at the Museum, has been chosen to head the party. One of his companions will be George H. R. Tate, an assistant curator, who already has explored at both ends of the unknown area in Venezuela.

At the eastern edge of the territory which is to be mapped and explored, lies Mt. Roraima, the giant plateau made famous by Conan Doyle in his story called "The Lost World." Only a few naturalists ever have reached even the base of the sheer cliffs which guard Roraima, and many were turned back before a sloping ledge finally was discovered by which the plateau top could be reached.

DOYLE'S "LOST WORLD"

The American Museum sent an expedition there in 1928. It found none of the prehistoric forms of animal life described by Doyle, but it did bring back data which proved that the upland stretching to the eastward was one of the most promising fields and least known spots on the globe to-day. On the western end of the isolated plateau stands the mountain of Duila, unexplored by man until the American Museum expedition of 1929 reached it after a long and dangerous trek.

This time, however, the highlands, really an island of mountains surrounded by vast areas of swampy jungle, will be explored from the centre outward. "We intend to fly up the Orinoco River," Tate explained, "and then southward over the Caroni

River, one of its tributaries. From there we are to use the planes, but landing wheels will be carried in case open country appears that will allow us to establish our base camp in the centre of the unknown territory. Other camps will be made to the east and southwest."

MAY FIND GOLD

Will the expedition find anything of practical value? Geologists are practically certain that gold will be discovered. It is common throughout the surrounding region, though not in large quantities. And since diamonds already are being mined in the Guiana highlands, the party will be disappointed if precious stones are not found in the mountains.

In the 400 miles of highlands lying between the two previously explored regions, botanists expect to find some 6,000 different kinds of plants, many of them as yet completely unknown to science. Certain forms of great interest are known to exist there, such as the largest pitcher plants in the world, a number of flesh-eating plants, ferns with spoon-shaped leaves, and trees with leaves fifteen feet long and only an inch wide.

STRANGE ANIMALS

Naturalists do not expect to find prehistoric forms of animal life, but some of the "modern" mammals, insects and reptiles may be so changed by climate and environment as to be almost unrecognizable.

There, too, will be found practically

the only primitive peoples left in the world who are unspoiled by contact with civilization. Not even the tribal names of the highland savages are known. George Tate believes, from his conversations with eastern and western natives, that this "blind spot" of anthropology contains a peaceful, industrious race of Indians, perhaps of a degree of civilization far advanced from their primitive neighbors of the river countries.

There have been repeated rumors of pygmy tribes, and of "white Indians" living along the height of land between the Orinoco and the Amazon. The scientists, to whom only seeing is believing, are sure that they will encounter unrecorded languages, customs, folklores and modes of life.

Sticking To It

"The most amazing coincidence I ever remember was on the eleventh day of the eleventh month, and I lived in a house with number eleven on the door, and I backed the eleventh horse in a race."

"And the horse won, I suppose?"

"Nothing of the kind. The beastly animal came in eleventh."

Supreme Confidence

Merchant: "I may be able to employ you as a clerk for a store—after that it will depend upon yourself and you will be paid according to what you are worth. Is that all right?"

Youth: Oh, yes—I suppose the firm will be able to afford it.



Far from the last outposts of civilization, the great cliffs shown of the vast plateau in southern Venezuela, which is to be explored by scientists. Here are actual scenes on which Conan Doyle based his fantastic story, "The Lost World." The cliffs actually turned back several exploring parties, until the expedition of 1929 first was discovered. It has been the only means of reaching the summit of the plateau.

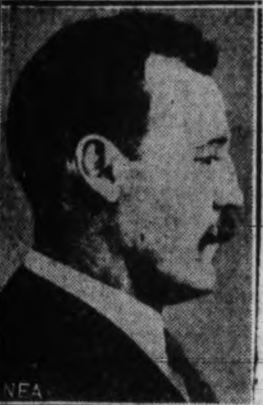
At the right is the base camp of a previous expedition organized by the American Museum of Natural History. It was located near the mountain of Duila, in Venezuela, on the western end of the huge plateau which was first explored in 1929.

FAMED INTERNATIONAL CROOK NEARS MISERABLE END

EDDIE GUERIN ESCAPED FROM EVIL'S ISLAND

Now as Old Man After Long Career of Crime He Is Sentenced Again at Old Bailey

His Time He Will Probably Rot to a Slow Death in Confinement



Eddie Guerin, a three-year prison term may be his death sentence.

LONDON—Eddie Guerin, internationally-known crook and famous as a man who once escaped from Devil's Island, stood in the dock in the Old Bailey this morning and received a sentence of three years in prison for forging checks, the court heard. The seventy-one-year-old man, who has served three years of penal servitude, and who in an English prison means hard labor, close confinement and no food, it will be about Eddie's fate.

He realized it as he stood swaying in the dock trying to master his emotions. His pale pasty face grew paler. His head had the look of one who looked to his own coffin. He trembled in every limb. Then in a choked voice he protested:

"I stand here to-day an absolutely innocent man, as far as these charges are concerned. I have been persecuted shamefully for years."

THE END OF THE ROAD
Then the warders led him away, a shuffling old man, who, if he had a straight life and had employed talents in an honest way, might have been enjoying a comfortable old age. One of the Scotland Yard men, after conviction, gave the story of Guerin's strange life.

Guerin was his real name. He was a British subject of Irish parentage, born 1860. He said he had a wife and six children, but the police were unable to prove this. His first brush with a police occurred in August, 1887, when, under the name of George McNeil, he was given three months' hard labor for being a suspected person.

He next turned up in France, and Lyons Assize court gave him ten years' imprisonment for larceny from a person in a bank. When he completed his sentence he was expelled from France.

Then he bobbed up in the United States, becoming associated with the notorious "Chicago May." He returned to Paris in 1901 and was arrested for connection with a bank robbery. He was convicted, sentenced to penal servitude for life and transportation to the penal colony in French Guiana, part of which is Devil's Island, where he was imprisoned when he was wrongfully convicted of treason.

WARRING ESCAPE
Guerin escaped in the latter part of 1904 and got away to South America. He thence back to Chicago. He was raided all over the world as the man who escaped from Devil's Island, a feat thought impossible. But the police did not really escape from a prison. He was arrested on the mainland, making a way through the thick jungle into French Guiana, a trip which kills most men.

SALUTE TO GEORGE V, 21 YEARS A KING



It was the twenty-first anniversary of the accession of King George V to the British throne. At the historic Tower of London the scene was virtually the same as the one that marked the monarch's coronation in 1910. A battery of artillery, here shown in action, fired a royal salute of twenty-one guns.

LITERARY "NOTES"

George Bernard Shaw, at Seventy-five, Takes Piano Lessons From Rummel



G. B. S. . . . in the role of piano student under Walter Rummel (right), a piano musician

LONDON—While berating the French theatre, condemning French art and wisecracking about not being properly understood, George Bernard Shaw took a few hours off during his recent visit to Paris to get a lesson for the good of his soul. This lesson was on the piano.

The dramatist, at seventy-five, revealed a side of his character not generally known when he sought out Walter Rummel, well-known pianist, and asked for a few tips on the art of playing the piano. Rummel regards Shaw as an old friend, and is authority for the statement that the venerable dramatist can afford the ivory in quite a commendable manner. His technique leaves something to be desired, but he plays chiefly for his own pleasure and comfort.

Long known as a musical critic, Shaw was chiefly interested in tone effects, as Rummel explained it, and they did their talking within reach of the piano. Shaw also wanted to discuss interpretation, chiefly of Bach and Chopin.

During this session, which started when Shaw turned up bright and early in the morning, French critics were trying to find him to get some more of his ideas about the French stage. He said that the French theatre was dead, and that French art was dead. He didn't like the way his plays were being acted in France, and he said that M. and Mme. George Pitoeff, Franco-Russian actors, had "no conception of what play is about"—referring to "The Apple Cart." This caused Pitoeff to retort that Shaw didn't know a thing about French audiences, and he added:

"Shaw doesn't know the man in the street in France. When one of his characters doesn't act like an Englishman—that is, sit in a chair for possibly hours on end and talk but slowly, trying to steal a jewel case from a hotel bedroom."

In May, 1928, he was tried in a London court and was given three months' imprisonment for being in a hotel bedroom with intent to commit a felony. In November, 1929, a London court gave him twelve months' hard labor for stealing a suitcase from a platform at Victoria station. This time he gave the name of Edwin Edwards. He got out in September, 1930, and, until he finally fell into the hands of the police, earned a precarious living working for bookmakers at some of the dog races.

Now he is an old, broken man with no prospects but those of rotting to a confetti with the law have done nothing more than that for Eddie Guerin.

Mathematics Finds Way To "Break Bank"

KNOW ALAMIR CAPONITCH? LONDON MAKES DISCOVERY AND GETS A GOOD LAUGH

LONDON—Did you ever hear of Alamir Caponitch? Well, his name and his picture have appeared in the London newspapers more than those of any living man except perhaps the Prince of Wales. He has been denounced by press and pulpit and others, and now his life story is being published as a newspaper feature here.

Here is where London is getting a laugh. Alamir Caponitch, it is asserted, is none other than your old friend Al Capone, baddest of all the bad men of Chicago. For years it has been stated that Capone is an Italian-American whose origin is Sicily, the classic land of brigandage.

PAPA CAPONITCH
Al ought to know all about his ancestry, but the reporters of The Evening Standard, a little paper published in Transylvania, will not have it so.

Down in a Transylvanian hamlet they have discovered an old man who they say is the real father of America's most notorious man. Papa Caponitch lives there in modest circumstances, but respected by all.

At first, when the Transylvanian reporters approached him, he was as talkative as the average oyster. But finally, wearying of the persistence of the pencil-pushers, he opened up.

TELLS ALL
He said his son Alamir went to school until he was fourteen. Caponitch apprenticed him to a carpenter so he could learn to make an honest but modest living. Alamir proved himself a very clever worker, but he just could not behave. Having an inordinate appetite, he pinched some goodies from the shop of the corner grocer and lost his job. His father apprenticed him elsewhere. Same story.

DIDN'T SPARE THE ROD
"I gave him a good thrashing each time," said Papa Caponitch, "but it did no good. Between tears he would promise to behave forthwith, but each time his appetite got the better of him. It was not crimes he committed. It was mere boyish peccadilloes. After all, if your son pinches an apple when nobody is looking, it is not so terrible. At seventeen he definitely quitted his home and natal village."

"At rare intervals, he wrote to me and each time the postage stamp showed he was in a different country. He must have traveled all over Europe."

OUT TO MAKE GOOD
"The last time I got a letter from him—it was in November, 1910—he wrote me from Havre. In this letter, which was to be his last, he wrote he was on the eve of embarking for America, where he was determined he would make a success of his life. I guess he has. But he never writes to his poor old paps any more."

Caponitch showed the reporters a picture of Alamir sent from Havre. They had to admit it did not look like Al Capone. Then the old man showed them a picture of himself at the age of forty. They claim it was a perfect reproduction of the features of Chicago's

HAS NOT CHANGED SCANTY ATTIRE YET



London is still speculating on how Mahatma Gandhi will be dressed if he comes to attend the India Round-Table Conference and be received by King George at Buckingham Palace. Meanwhile, the diminutive Indian leader, seen here in the newest photo of him to reach this country, enjoys the scanty native garb which he may or may not exchange for coat, waistcoat and trousers if he does visit the British capital.

eminent citizen—minus the famous scar.

COMPETITION IS KEEN
As Transylvania is now part of Roumania, some of the papers of that country celebrated Al Capone as a Roumanian. Which immediately started some of the Hungarian papers off. They reminded the world that before the war Transylvania was part of Hungarian territory. Hence the great Alamir Caponitch is really a Hungarian by birth. Seven cities contended jealously for the honor of being called the birthplace of divine Homer. Now three countries are contending for the somewhat dubious honor of being the birthplace of Al Capone. Sicily, Roumania, Hungary, all make their claims. They claim it was a perfect reproduction of the features of Chicago's

King Picks Friend For His Secretary

LONDON—A man who soon will know as much about the business of being King of Britain as the King does himself, has taken up his duties at Buckingham Palace.

He is Col. Sir Clive Wigram, veteran of wars on faraway British frontiers, who has succeeded the late Lord Stamfordham as private secretary to King George. In this capacity of keeper of the king's secrets, he will have more insight into the workings of the British monarchy than any other person except the ruler.

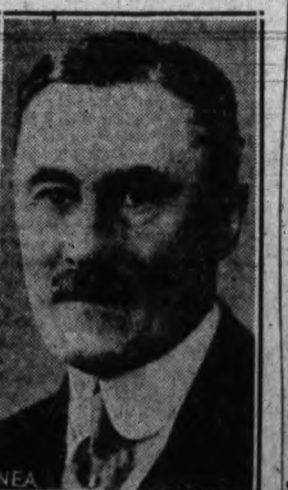
HAS LONG EXPERIENCE
Sir Clive is not entirely new to the important role which he now will fill in English royal affairs.

Like Lord Stamfordham, he started out in life as a soldier. Like Lord Stamfordham, lucky chance brought him to the notice of a sovereign. Lord Stamfordham started in royal service under Queen Victoria and kept at it for nearly fifty years. Sir Clive has been at it for twenty-one.

SERVED IN INDIA
He was the son of the late Herbert Wigram of the Madras India Civil Service. Born in 1873 and educated at Winchester, he entered the Royal Artillery as a subaltern at the age of twenty, but after two years in the regiment, was chosen by Lord Elgin, the Viceroy, to accompany him to India as his aide-de-camp. This was in 1895.

Here his longer for the martial life got too strong for him, and he exchanged into the famous 18th Lancers and saw active service on the North-West Frontier of India in the campaign of 1897-8. Then he went to South Africa to take part in the Boer war and was mentioned in dispatches for his good work. From 1899 to 1904 he served as aide-de-camp to the new Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon.

HELED BY KITCHENER
But his big chance came when arrangements were being made for the present king, then Prince of Wales, to make his first trip to India in 1905. The future sovereign asked the famous Lord Kitchener, then Commander-in-Chief of the troops in India, to find him a good aide-de-camp for the duration of the tour. Wigram was recom-



Col. Sir Clive Wigram . . . keeper of the king's secrets

ROMANCE MAY BE THE NET RESULT



No announcement has been made thus far, but friends of Betty Nuthall and P. D. Spence are expecting to hear that the outstanding British tennis stars will become a permanent doubles team in matrimony. This picture of Spence and the smiling Betty, who holds the American singles title, was taken recently on an English court where the pair have been playing together regularly.

These "Tinymites" Run Their Own Household

Treasurer Always Short and the "Biggest Man" Is the Smallest in This Colony.



Now, there is that little matter of recreation. Bowling solves this small problem in a large way in the colony which unemployed midgits have organized in France. Below you see the real-life "Tinymites" at their community house, with their director, Andre Ratoucheff, standing (at left) to his full height of 32 inches.

PARIS—Birds of a feather have flocked together at Ville-mouille, forming what surely must be the strangest household in France. They are a colony of midgits, drawn together by their diminutive size and kindred interests in life.

These merry little men and women have been out of jobs all winter. They are all entertainers and they are eagerly greeting the spring boom in the circus business, when they will again capitalize their physical freakishness to the delight of children and their elders alike.

In the meantime they are far from downhearted. They have taken a large house with a spacious garden and they live together like a happy family. Although they are little in size, they have big ideas about keeping fit, so they play games among themselves, work in the garden and train together to keep fit.

The director of the troupe is Andre Ratoucheff, twenty-six years of age and 32 inches short. He is the smallest of the company, born of Russian parents who were both normal, his father being large in stature. Andre is a clever little business man, and acts as manager for his friends and co-workers. He is an accomplished pianist and has won considerable recognition as a landscape artist. Some of his work has been exhibited here and highly praised. He is known, outside of his acting, as the world's smallest painter.

The only grown-up in the colony is Andre's mother, who looks after the domestic arrangements and sees that her little charges are comfortable.

BUT SPANISH GANG INVENTS FASTER SYSTEM

Only Trouble Is That Some Start Double-crossing and Spoil Sure Thing

LONDON—There is a way to break the bank at Monte Carlo—or Reno or Arkansas—if you only use your head and apply the right kind of mathematics.

Where many have failed, M. P. Kull, Estonian engineer and mathematician, claims to have evolved a system which provides an infallible means of winning at roulette or baccarat or any other such game of chance.

"The subject presents a vast difficulty," Kull admits. "The calculus of probabilities is a subject so vast that, even considering solely its relations to games of chance, it surpasses the limits of any brief statement. If I take a coin and start rotating it on the table, it finally stops and falls on one side or the other. Can one calculate in advance whether it will fall 'heads' or 'tails'? Evidently not. I turn to the roulette wheel. On what number will the lively ball fall? No one can tell in a precise manner, not even the best mathematician. They say these happenings occur solely by hazard. 'Just a question of luck.' FIGURING IT OUT

"But the great philosopher and mathematician, Henri Poincare, brother of the statesman, gave a definition which was altogether different. According to him, one might easily imagine the existence of a superior brain, capable of calculating exactly the force which I apply to my coin, the direction of this force, the resistance to the air, the surface of the table, the initial position of the piece, its form and weight, and who could by a more or less complicated mathematical equation predict exactly its position of rest. For such a superior brain, this super-natural, games of chance would not exist because he could calculate everything."

It is as easy as that. Returning to reality, Kull said we are forced to admit the impossibility of calculating in advance an isolated incident of hazard, but "where a number of analogous incidents are to occur, that is, equally possible incidents, the case is different. 'When we take a large number of incidents, such as the falling of a coin, the two faces tend to fall the same number of times.' This tendency increases with the augmentation of the number of players. The same phenomena is produced in baccarat and roulette."

Kull has drawn up a number of mathematical tables and equations, highly complicated to the lay mind, by which he can prove that by playing a sufficient number of times and with a sufficient amount of capital, his system will bring certain gain to the player. In a demonstration of this system before the Estonian Society he started with a capital of 2,000 francs and nearly doubled it in an hour's time.

FASTER SYSTEM
But such a system was not fast enough for a group of professional gamblers who set out to revivify the baccarat tables of Monte Carlo by an amazing device of scientific trickery. Through an employee of the Sporting Club, they gained access to new packs of cards which were kept in a vault. They marked these cards with chemicals in a way that the marks were visible only when seen through specially-tinted glasses, which they put into spectacles. The cards were treated chemically to show large colored spots on the backs of eights and nines, the most important cards in baccarat, and different spots on the backs of the other cards.

The inventor of the device, according to the police, was Louis Ojeda, a Spaniard who, with accomplices, induced Louis Suanni, a croupier, to get the official cards. When play opened, another accomplice, named Maridotto, was on hand with the tinted eyeglasses. He told the banker that he signed the one of the gamblers, who placed the bet from a position opposite the croupier. The player, an Italian, soon gained a reputation for luck and had a big following during many sessions.

The gang felt confident of gathering in big money when one of their members, Antonio Scalabrini, double-crossed his mate and introduced a new series of tinted cards with colors invisible to Maridotto. Then the Italian began to lose systematically, while Scalabrini, with his own accomplice, began cleaning up. Knowing that their system should be infallible, the members of the band began to suspect one another and finally one of them tipped off the police. Seven were arrested and great precautions have been taken at Monte Carlo to prevent such a swindle recurring.

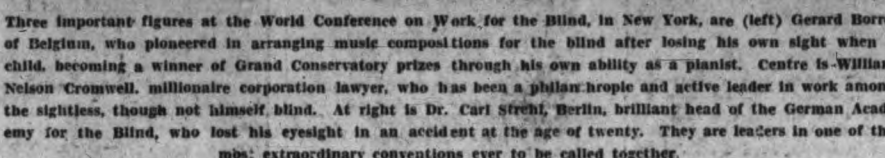
the plaque commemorating the attack. At the Zebrugghe celebrations at Dover the mayor struck eight bells on the Zebrugghe bell, presented to Dover by the King of the Belgians. The destroyer Trinidad visited the town, and wreaths were laid on the graves of the dead. Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, commander-in-chief at the time, attended. A wreath was laid on the Cenotaph by Rear-Admiral Collins, Lieutenant-Commander P. T. Dean, V.C., and Major H. Chasen, D.S.O. Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes presided at the annual reunion dinner in London of officers who took part in the operation.

Daily Bugle Calls

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times
London—A detachment of the British Legion from Ostend attended the annual service of the attack on the Mole at Zebrugghe, and wreaths were laid on the memorial. Col. Stingham, a retired Belgian officer, announced that henceforth, as at Ypres, bugle calls would be sounded every evening at Zebrugghe in memory of the British dead. After the sounding of the "Last Post" those present attended the formal restoration on the Mole of

Blind People From the Far Corners of the Earth Gather at New York to Discuss Their Problems

The dark-skinned, turbaned young man is in earnest conversation with a companion whom he cannot see. "What am I to do? There are 150,000 blind in my region of India alone," he says excitedly. "There are said to be many more than a million in the land. How can we best differentiate



No matter what language is used by a speaker, immediate translations are given and routed by a special switchboard to the ears of listeners. As the lectures end, many call personal stenographers and dictate notes.

Later they will be back for another session—and then, in darkness, will return to the four corners of earth, having been participants in one of the strangest conventions in town.

By W. J.
Sipprell,
D.D.

Egypt, as we all are aware, is a land strangely shut in by its natural boundaries. There are the Mediterranean and the Red Sea to the north and east, there is the great Sahara desert to the west, leaving but a narrow section to the south, from which issues the Nile, as a point of contact with the surrounding peoples. Egypt thus becomes a land of semi-isolation, depending upon travel, more, or less difficult, to bring it into contact with the commerce and civilisation of the outside world. Most of the soil of Egypt is composed of the shifting sands of the desert. It is but a narrow oasis in a trackless waste of sand, and that oasis is formed by the river Nile, from several aspects the greatest river in the world. One has "Egypt is the Nile" and "the Nile is Egypt." Wherever the river flows is life, and life is the Nile. Its influence is life, and life is the Nile. Anywhere it is not are but death and desolation. Anything that can be produced in the marvelous fertility of the soil in the valley of the Nile, whose length is some 500 miles or more, and the width of which varies from one to several miles. In general outline, save for the delta near the mouth of the Nile, the Nile valley does not extend for more than a mile from the banks of the stream which, probably, in the neighborhood of Cairo, far above the city, is no more than fifty yards to a quarter of a mile in width. Hence when one

Another method is by means of a wooden cylinder of ten feet in length, inside which is a wooden screw, somewhat like the screw of a steamer; this screw is turned by a handle at one end of the cylinder by one or two persons. When one end is stuck into the canal and the other reaches the top of the bank the turning of the screw brings a small stream of water up the bank

THE PEOPLE OF EGYPT

The people of Egypt are of brown skin, and in the main are physically well formed. In the cities, where advantages of culture are to be had, the Egyptian is a well-developed individual. To find a type of individual as can be found anywhere in the East. Comparison in appearance, culture and civilization with the Jew is all on the side of the Egyptian. In the city of Cairo, for example, men, men of life, clean, and respect themselves in the splendid public buildings, wide streets, magnificent business blocks, beautiful parks, as well as in the delightful and well-furnished homes of the well-to-do. Egypt in Cairo and in other of the large cities presents the picture of modern life which is quite as attractive as that of any other nation.

In addition to this they have in season, melons, bananas, dates, onions, lettuce, cucumbers and potatoes, all of which forms a very satisfactory diet, except that to a western mind it is provided under conditions that appear far from sanitary, and yet the centuries have perhaps rendered the native Egyptian immune from such diseases as their way of living would seem to encourage. The

Of their political, social and cultural life we have not spoken. All of it would make a most interesting study. Egypt is a country that has been a source of wonder and of charm, its history holds life a fairy-tale, its future no one would be bold enough to declare, but for ages to come it will attract the tourist from all over the world, not only because of what its buried life may reveal, but also because of the wonder of the marvellous valley between the Arabian and Libyan deserts. And of the naive and subtle character of its people, and the gracious charm of that hospitality they afford to the traveler who will measure the greatness of his own, by visiting them. In this gracious fellow-feeling and sympathy with the foreigner the writer bears witness in his own experience. Granted the privilege of speaking several times at a small mission one of the native Christians who had been the interpreter on several occasions, rose at the close of the last service and said the following most interesting statement, which, though garbled in abridgement

"Sincerely,
"YOUR EGYPTIAN BRETHREN,
Cairo, Egypt, April 17, 1931.

By Robert Connell
Noted Island Naturalist

PEMBERTON WOODS with their old-world charm are slipping away; not by some physical change like a disappearing coast, but by the slow encroachment of suburban dwellings, and still it is possible to enter by the northern stile and stroll slowly along the sandy path, for there is no place for hunting and hiking. The open woods are full of the sound of birds and the tall balsams glitter in the sunshine while they disseminate in the air the sweet aroma of their shapely leaves. There are nests of open fields and distant woods and the chance that a cock pheasant may suddenly come swiftly with expanded wings, outstretched tail and gleaming neck as he passes from one glade to another. Be that as it may, at every season there is a charm about these woods, and especially now when the first frost

Beyond the woods are the fields, along whose northern boundary a variety of houses in the modern style look very fresh and new. But the fields are unchanged. They are the same lush and green, as they do each passing year, and wild flowers spring up next the fences unrestrainedly. They are not rare species, but old-fashioned weeds for the most part, with a touch of homeliness about them, of something that eminently suits them for fields. A little way off, a man and team are ploughing a short furrow that requires frequent turnings, and the horses swing round at the ends and resume their steady pull in the old-fashioned way. *See also p. 12.* *It is a very long, narrow mechanical rig with its noise and fumes!*

There is a westerly breeze, warm here as it blows across the land, it sweeps across the fields and the purpling heads of grass, ready to flower though it is still early of year, before it reaches that is just like those of the sea, than the smooth, wave curves of water, blue, and a few

"they flow
From form to form and nothing stands,"
and the agencies that fret their sides, the "mills
of God" though they "grind slowly," grind surely.
THE SCIENTIFIC ART
At Beacon Hill, to which at length by devious
ways that lead him through flower-lined streets
the rambler comes, is that mingling of wild forest
and trim lawn and flower-bed that, after all,
whatever some critics may say, gives the park a

"The parties are met, and arrayed all in white"—as the Rev. Mr. Cotton of Winchester sang in his "The Noble Game of Cricket" 160 years ago.

It is a fine setting, and in cricket a fine setting goes for a great deal, whether it be the accustomed crowd at Lord's or the alms of a village green. Here at the Albion there is the long strip of woodland crowned with firs and cottonwoods that runs along to the Bowling Club's greens and clubhouse, with the bold ridge of what we used to call Knoll or Rob. Hill, whose backbone is Rockland Avenue and whose summit is Government House.

A quiet game is cricket, as befits the "scientific art" John Byron calls it in "The Young Cricketeer's Tutor"; but it was not always so. In the days of the early Hambledonians, most celebrated of English clubs that when they played the

But the enthusiasm of those days may be gauged, I think, by the following account by the *New York Herald* of a visit to old William Beldham reputed the "finest batter of his own, or perhaps of any age." This is how Mitford ends his story: "Beldham still survives. He lives near Farnham, and in his kitchen, black with age, but, like himself, still untouched with worms, hangs the trophy of his victories, the delight of his youth, the exercise of his manhood, and the glory of his age—his bat. Reader, believe me when I

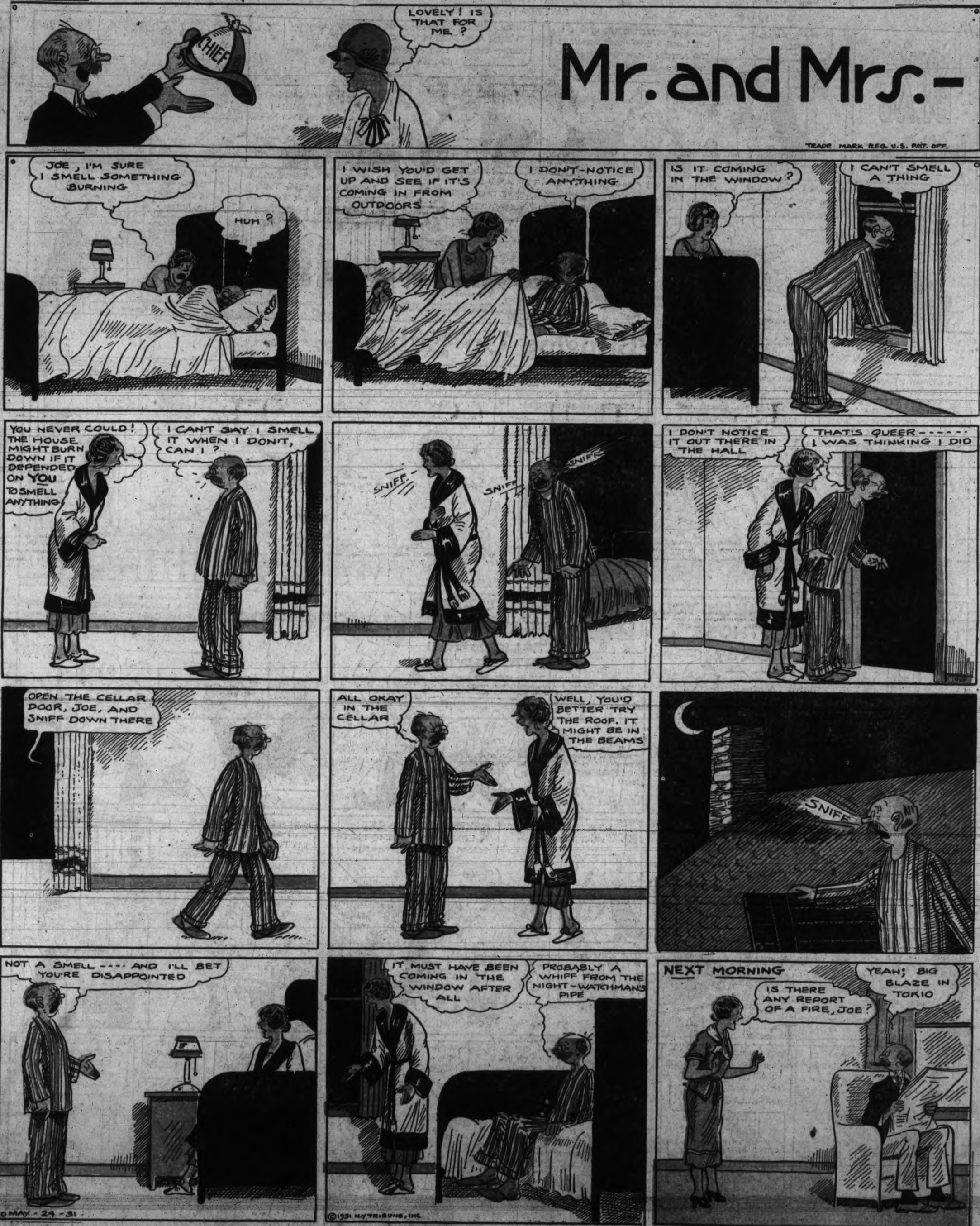
How it would have delighted the hearts those old giants to have seen the game they loved played here by the Pacific, changed though the game be in so many respects. To them it was pure England through and through, and they in their dreamed of better batting than the family games and which they played. But even such a man as he who could write of Hambleton versus All England: "Defeat was glory in such a struggle— victory, indeed, made an odds on little lower than a draw," could not find room for the game which would have pitched wickets in the ground he laid for the game's sake have swallowed all its modern changes in rules, weapons and dress.

Victoria Daily Times

VICTORIA, B.C. SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1931

Mr. and Mrs. -

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1931



Bringing Up Father

Registered U. S. Patent Office



THE
VAN
SWAGGERS
BY
RUSS
WESTOVER

I SAW THE DOCTOR YESTERDAY, CLARA. HE SAID THE ONLY THING TO CURE MY PUNK DISPOSITION WAS GOLF, SO I'M OFF TO TAKE THE CURE. I GUESS THE DOC IS RIGHT.

I HOPE SO. YOU'VE BEEN UNBEARABLE THIS PAST WEEK.

VAN TEE'S OFF

FOUR TIMES HERE

WHO LEFT THE FLAG POLE IN THE HOLE IN ONE - VAN!

THAT NEW BALL IS TOO LIVELY

GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN

MAYBE IT'S A FISH BALL. PLOP!

AND PLENTY OF SAND

SCORE CARD

HOLE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL
VAN	5	8	7	11	8	9	6	10	12	88
CLARA	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	154

VAN'S SCORE

NOW WHAT'S THE TROUBLE?

AW - I'VE GOTTA CHANGE MY DOCTOR

Tillie the Toiler

GOOD-BYE CHILDREN - HAVE A GOOD TIME, BUT DON'T STAY OUT TOO LATE, TILLIE

GOOD NIGHT, MRS. JONES

MAC'S GONNA BRING ME HOME AT TWELVE O'CLOCK MUMSY!

DRIVE AROUND FOR AWHILE, MAC - I CAN'T GET ENOUGH OF THIS MOONLIGHT

I LIKE IT, TOO - IT MAKES ME FEEL ROMANTIC

I ONLY WANT TO DANCE WITH YOU TONIGHT, SO DON'T LET ANY ONE CUT IN!

DON'T WORRY, I'LL TAKE CARE OF THAT

YOU'RE REALLY LIGHT ON YOUR FEET TONIGHT, MAC

YEAH - I FEEL LIKE I'M DANCING RIGHT TO HEAVEN

WIT' BY SIDE

GOOD GRIEF! WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT? IT'S ALMOST TWELVE O'CLOCK - YOU'LL HAVE TO TAKE ME HOME

THAT'S JUST ANOTHER PLEASURE AFTER HAVING YOU FOR EVERY DANCE

TOODLEOO, MAC - THANKS A LOT FOR TAKING ME TO YOUR CLUB'S DANCE

YOU'VE MADE ME THE HAPPIEST MAN IN THE WORLD TONIGHT, TILLIE

I'M HAPPY WHEN YOU'RE HAPPY

I'LL LOVE YOU IN MY DREAMS

HELLO - HELLO - HELLO, EVERYBODY - IF YOU WANT TO HAVE A WONDERFUL TIME, COME RIGHT DOWN TO THE ORANGE BLOSSOM GROVE - MARVELOUS MUSIC - AND HERE COMES MISS TILLIE JONES AND HER BOY FRIEND - THEY ALL COME HERE -

THE ORCHESTRA WILL NOW PLAY -

WHEN YOUR LOVER HAS GONE

SNAP

HELLO, MRS. JONES - DID I WAKE YOU UP? TILLIE? WHY - ER - NO, I KNOW SHE ISN'T THERE - SHE'S HAVING A GREAT TIME - DON'T WORRY, SHE'LL BE HOME SOON - GOOD NIGHT, MRS. JONES

ALL RIGHT, MAC - GOOD NIGHT

YEP, THAT WAS THE GUY IN THE CAR WAITING FOR ME TO BRING HER HOME.

WHY DIDN'T I GO RIGHT TO BED INSTEAD OF TURNING ON THE RADIO - NOW I CAN'T SLEEP

